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HENRY W. WILLIAMS, GENERAL AGENT.

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f payment be forwarded in advance. TEATISEMENTS making less than a square times for 75 cts. : one square for \$1 00. Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS ING, EDREND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, PRILLIPS. [This committee is responsible Sanneial economy of the paper.]

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XV .-- NO. 45.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

From the New York (Democratic !!) Globe. THE PHILANTHROPY OF ABOLITIONISM.

been favored with an extract from a er written by Dr. R. T. Brown, of Indithe Hop. Wm. J. Brown, mem-It will soon be a seriou

of the last congression with the laboring classes of the Northern sion with the laboring classes of the Northern Middle States to inquire into the purpose and m of the abolition faction, and the result they view in the event of their success. When shown that the success of abolition reate inevitably a pinching competition be-lack labor and white labor, and contaminate black labor and white labor, and contaminate lastrious and laboring classes of the North recolting admixture of the black element, opic politicians of this State who opthe abolition movement, as they were to prevent its addition to our galaxy.

are in a fair way to have the Capitol floodabolition petitions in one form or another, am opposed to slavery in principle and But I am as much opposed to white sla-exists in the Northern States, as I am to South. Is there not philan the South to form a society for enough in the South to forth a society for slition of Northern slavery? The system of labor as it exists in the Eastern and Middle, ome parts of the Western States, op-ce those who are the subjects of it to which the slaves of the South should there of economy, avowing that it is cheaper labor of the slave. Admit this, and the on follows irresistibly, that the hired laborres less compensation for a given amount than the slave, who gets his food, clothing, sented us with the cheering prospect of escaping the 'curse of slavery' by the 'inescaping the curise of sates, the laws of population; demonstrating that the population of a country arrives at a cersity, slavery is banished by the free compeis is, that no man will own a slave, and besible for his maintenance, because he oure the same amount of labor done by at a less expense than the support of a slave. in the proportion that free labor becomes werthan slave labor, in the same ratio is the tion of the free white man worse than that of But it is urged that he is still a free man, f the freest government on the earth, and ly equal to the proudest capitalist in the Well, there is a meagre liberty that consists in the privilege to vote. Tied down to the oil—incessant, unremitting toil—what op-has he to acquaint himself with the great s on which he is to called to exercise a n's franchise? But he may rise above this on of dependance. True, but he may fall be-He may be reduced to pauperism and star-It is a grave question, whether the alter-sions of hope, and the dark bodings of desister much to increase the aggregate of hu-

he people of the South are frequently accused ing too much rashness and sensibility us and proceedings of abolitionists. Reac conditions, and see whether they are indged. If the people of the South were to lling missionaries, purchase seames, and traveling insistinates, parenase s, make large pecuniary contributions, and en-terior manufactories, and sink in the ocean hips, such incendiary proceedings would not garded by us as very neighborly or fraternal. suppose, falls far short of that which norism has attempted in the South. It is mere destruction of property demanded by : but the massacre of men, women, and . The philanthropy of abolition consists ng the North against the South, in reducing of white labor by a pinching compet with black, and in contaminating our political, al, and physical systems with a vile admixture he black element. The barriers to its progress great working interest of the North-the

following paragraphs are from the pen of the of the Belknap (N. H.) Gazette, Honorable (!) s Lane, Senator from No. 6, in the Legisla-New-Hampshire. What a blackguard!

Two Whig papers and one Abolition have opensationly, and evidently with malice aforegli, accused us of want of dignity in conductpaper! Well, we have never made pretendignity-it takes a person who can yoke to blubber-lipped darkey, and onuff the succet as a real 'dyed in the wool' dignified editor.

can ever stamach that, so we throw dignity to

When the Charcoal party got Jack Hale and Mized him, they thought they had got a godd solar-but Jack has no notion of being a soldier—he ask to fairly an analysis and up he goes to for'rd cap'n at once; and up he goes to be without any regard to the rules of etiquet, head of the nigger church, and Generalissind Commander-in-chief of all the nigger forces, Clamshell Corner to Indian Stream. How the bas been promoted !"-Ibid.

Thy are the Abelitionists Whig tariffites? Be-se they advocate trool growing. Why are they snugglers? Because they are not in favor of ool for the non-payment of duties .-

DEMOCRACY ALIAS SLAVERY !

did not expect to see quite so frank an ac-degement that the defence of slavery is one of coles of the Democracy, as is contained in lowing paragraph from the Worcester Pallat occurs in an article commenting on the against slavery, signed by 170 Unitarian

on of the absolute necessity there is for re-liarvard College, it is furnished by this doc-t is signed by one hundred and seventy who represent themselves as Unitarian they embrace, we should presume, near hole denomination in New England. Ed-the principles there (at Harvard) inculcalesson and example, it is perhaps what ought expected, that they should go forth into the with a strong biasagainst Democratic principles.

We learn that Moody, Walker, &c. have returned larwich, from their tour of alms-asking, and ugh that branded hand back with them. They took to sir up the monkeys' at a camp-ing in Harwich recently, and found them a considerably jostled for their interference and be-Bernstable (Democratic!) Patriot.

DEMOCRACY! The Democratic Mayor of Newis refused a respectable colored man a license, as man, because guilty of a skin, not colored like



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1845.

## SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

ANTI-ANNEXATION MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE. In the National Anti-Slavery Standard of last week Mrs. Chapman has given a pretty full report of the proceedings of the Mass Meeting which was held at Cambridge on the 21st ultimo, in opposition to the annexation of Texas as a Slave State—from which we extract the following:

Thomas S. Hablow, Esq., of Medford, spoke as follows:

The question before the country Mr. Chairman.

The question before the country, Mr. Chairman, is no longer whether the black race shall be ensured in the cipated, but whether the white race shall be ensured as laved. Southern policy is founded entirely on slavery. It is not in one thing only, nor in one event only, that this is made evident. I look upon the contemplated annexation of this great slave-holding territory as one in a succession of events, all tending inevitably towards the same conclusion. If these encroachments upon Northern rights go and the slaveholding territory of Texas.' (Applause.) all tending inevitably towards the same conclusion. If these encroachments upon Northern rights go on, all is lost. The catastrophe may yet be averted by a great Northern party which should not submit to be carried headlong by mere political leaders. If the spirit of Liberty is not dead, this is the course affairs will take. Time was, when all minor considerations gave way before the great question of Freedom. It was not dollars and cents, and cotton and sugar alone, that occupied men's souls; and I hope we shall find virtue enough in Massachusetts, in our time, to defy dollars and cents, sugar and cotton, and cotton manufactures, too. Something emains to be done by us, though the case has been assumed by political leaders to be desperate. The course of the South should be an example to us in solitary Democratic press was in favor of Annexa-

assumed by political leaders to be desperate. The course of the South should be an example to us in our mode of procedure. They always go together as one man for the support of their system, and it should now be our business to devise and pursue such a line of conduct to sustain ours, as that every man of right feeling and principle in the Whig and Democratic parties shall feel the compulsion of his conscience upon him to pursue in this emergency. I will leave it to be developed by others, during the day, only stating that we are, in my apprehension, here, not to discuss the subject of slavery mainly, observed, but there was no great echo, as he was

there meant to waken the spirit of the old Commonwealth, and by her the spirit of the whole country, and I trust we here mean it still. We mean to shed no man's blood—to blow out no man's brains, after the old warlike fashion. We have better weapons than they had in the old times. We want the blood—the brains of every man to be those weapons. Let us magnetize them to the utmost: they are the instruments with which the warfare of humanity is to be carried on. There is not a manther is not a woman—in New-England, but has a circle where each can act with greater effect than any other person, and each is thus a missionary appointed by Providence to speed the redemption of the land. There are multitudes of such missionaries, as we know, Sir. The spirit of Faneuil Hall is not dead, but sleepeth. If it were not so, that it satep, for the moment, this hall would not—yonder common would not be large enough to contain us. But we are not overwhelmed by numbers, because there is a time and place to listen every thing, and this is the time and place to listen to the voice of the spirit of the hour, and of the spot.

I heard a voice saying, as I entered, that this was a question of the enslavement of the whites—not of the blacks. We shall find, on examining into mass, that the slavery of the blacks is the question, after all. We have, as a nation, bound a chain upon their limbs; therefore it is that we find the other end of it attaching to our own.

WM. A. White, Esq., of Watertown, Middlesex county, followed Mr. Garrison in a speech of great warmth and animation, which met a hearty response, specially when he said, in allusion to the remarks of Mr. Lovejoy: 'Let us go on, Sir, millying the country around us as we go, and, like those Sparans, who passed the night of their resolve to sacrifice themselves for their country, in prayer and there meant to waken the spirit of the old Common- geographical or political limitations of hu

der common would not be large enough to contain us. But we are not overwhelmed by numbers, because the people have not been awakened, and informed that the danger is imminent. When some spoke last winter, before the Faneuil Hall meeting, of the necessity of immediate action, they were told 'the time had not arrived;—there was no danger;—it was too early to act.' After the Faneuil Hall meeting, they said the thing is done;—why shut the stable door after the steed is stolen? it is closed to the substantial transfer to the stable of the substantial transfer the steed is stolen? It is always too early or too late with such

day, only stating that we are, in my apprehension, here, not to discuss the subject of slavery mainly, but incidentally, as connected with the subject of Annexation. We are not here as Anti-Slavery men, but as freemen of the North.

Rev. Caleb Stetson, of Medford, spoke as follows:—

Mr. Garrison followed, in response to Mr. Love-joy's inquiry. He was not there for the purpose of influencing that meeting, but to learn the spirit of Middlesex. The friend who has just spoken knows

Rev. Caleb Stetson, of Medford, spoke as follows:—

We have, Mr. President, a great many good words floating about in the community;—enough to make men think what befol a crew wrecked once before, in northern latitudes. Six months after, when the chains of frost began to yield, there was a wonderful echoing, and voices were heard that could not overcome the coldness, when they first attempted to get a hearing. In this case, Sir, we find, in like manner, that after long torpor, the air seems unexpectedly full of words; and I hope they will all get thawed out before the great conflagration, and go sounding on, till they shall have awakened the whole people. Let them go forth, not to Whigs and Democrats, not to Liberty partisans, but to righteous men, till all shall become righteous through the righteous remonstrance. And it shall be so, fellow-citizens, if this broath of the sweet South' has not scorched up the dews of humanity, which water men's hearts from heaven.

There was a Welch captain J once read of, who had seen one Prstol—ancient Prstol—uttering such brave words at the bridge, that hesthought on his conscience, that this ancient pistol must be avaliant as Mark Anthony.

I remember those 'words at the bridge of Faneuil—and so were you, too, Mr. Chairman, and we did think to see gallant service done in consequence. It thought it was meant to make ourselves masters of the bridge, and maintain the mastership, too; and shall it not be done yet, friends? I thought it was meant to make ourselves masters of the bridge, and maintain the mastership, too; and shall it not be done yet, friends? I thought we there meant to waken the spirit of the old Commonwealth, and by her the spirit of the whole country, well tween the print of the whole country, but because there is a time and place for the proposed in the p

tans. But we are not overwhelmed by numbers, because the people have not been awakened, and incomed that there is no desired the time that the proper is a second to the time and the arrived;—there was no danger,—it was too early to act.' After the Faneuil Hall meeting, they said the thing is done,—why shut the stable door after the steed is stolen? It is too lett. It is altered too cardy or too late with auch people—too high, or too low. Like the man undergoing the each-oline tails, you never can hit them right.

Now, as to our means, Mr. Chairman. There is no need that the stable door after the steed is stolen? It is no need to the thing is done, the nor too high, or too low. Like the man undergoing the each-oline tails, you never can hit them right.

Now, as to our means, Mr. Chairman. There is no need to the work. We shall go on, I hope on common grounds, without party organization, party candidates, or party nominations, gathering up the whole public feeling of the State, so that the very next Congress shall be instructed by it. Littlise done, without party organization, party candidates, or party nominations, gathering oward the catastrophe—the extension of slavery—so say one of the organs of the Democratic mover. It was the avowed object, to extend the area of freedom. The writer says it was a blunder, wore, as Fouche said, thun a crime, by not it that foundation. Here, we as openly take our stand. A shall not be earthe? Some say, it is done; and we man. I say, so ! (applause.) it is not done!—An Ev. Perfection of the state, and we are to become part and parcel of a slaveholding antion.

Shall we hear this? Some say, it is done; and we man. I say, so ! (applause.) it is not done.—and if it were, it might be undoor. Rightconsars enough is all that is wanting to prevent, or undo it. I was an advendiding State, with a NO! And its shall be in the works (not the sense) of Carlyle—AN Ev. Perfection, or the story of the story, which was trying to man. Texas, but ulterior ecitions, and research in the course of t crifice themselves for their country, in prayer and song, and then went forth with the morning, joyful-

to carry on our work in the coming age. Its effects shall not be limited by space, any more than it shall be checked by time. Will ideas stop at geographical boundaries! Will the flood of feeling roll back at Mason and Dixon's line! Will thought regard the slave laws! No! it will go sounding on, till it accomplishes whereunto it was sent.

But can you hope, by the introduction of a foreign State, to make us all slaveholders? We declare it is impossible. We will sever that cord by which we cannot unite.

But I will say, your situation is owing to your own party divisions, and I will not say why we lost it. But I will say, your situation is owing to your own party the law that unless you can always and then look at the same. Look at Massachusetts! divided into, I know not, how many parties, and then look at the South united in all that concerns slavery, as the heart of one. My friend's resolution (alluding to the ore offered by Mr. Garrison) will not unite us all slaveholders? We declare it is impossible. We will sever that cord by which we cannot us.

But I will say, your situation is owing to your own party divisions, and I will and, that unless you can always and then look at the South united in all that concerns slavery, as the leart of one. My friend's resolution (alluding to the ore offered by Mr. Garrison) will not unite us all slaveholders? We declare it is impossible. We will sever that cord by which as the party of one. My friend's resolution (alluding to the ore offered by Mr. Garrison) will not unite us all yave to others what she demanded for herself, by and the refore, I am not for making it the basis should have secured to her the admiration of the living world, as it surely will the applause of posterity and the slave holders, who had esteed always in the savery should cease, and forever, throughout her secultion, all days action. But united in all that oncerns slavery, as the beart of one. My friend's resolution (alluding to the ore offered by Mr. Garrison) will not unite us all yave to others wh

use. I repeat, Sir, that you have got to begin on a low tone; separating your action entirely from political partizanship, and resting it wholly on the strong moral ground. This is what is more than anything necessary; and if we can prevail on our people to view it so, and to act in consistency with that view, then, Sir, the case is settled rightly; but if not, it will certainly go against us.

are strong enough to override all party divisions for appear? Allah is good; and I bless the their country's salvation, themselves will add fresh names to the list of those who have yielded to politi-

From the 'Kosmian,' an unpublished work. AHMED'S LETTERS. BROTHER OF MY SOUL:

Thou well rememberest that from time to time I have spoken to thee on the subject of Texas, and its annexation to these United States—which meas-ure is now said to be inevitable; and only waits the

have a correspondence between our language and the reality of the case. How shall we be able to the reality of the case. How shall we be able to the reality of the case. How shall we be able to the receiver of the great one of Slavery and Anti-Slavery, now before the nation? We should have a feeling of the relative importance of things; and it is my misfortune to see that this State has not yet got to that feeling.

Such, and such men, I hear gentlemen say, have done so and so. Well, would they have done so, had public sentiment sustained them in the course of opposition to southern encroachment, with which they commenced?

I thecomes you to look forward, Sir, in this emergency. It might not be impossible, that you might call your proposed Convention in Faneuil Hall, while a Governor and Legislature should be co-operating with the South for annexation, from the State House. I repeat, Sir, that you have got to bethough this country was at that time, and has remained since, under bonds of peace and mutual alliance with Mexico; yet, in violation of the law of nations—in violation of all good faith—men, money, and arms, were publicly levied, and transported into

thin anything necessary; and if we can prevail on our people to view it so, and to act in consistency with that view, then, Sir, the case is settled rightly; but if not, it will certainly go against us.

Mr. Garrison, adverting to Mr. Adams's remark on the resolution he had presented, said.—'Sir, this resolution does but speak of Legislative duty; it does but say what Massachusetts ought to do; and will my friend object to its passage here, who has so eloquently advocated its adoption in the Legislative duty addressing two of the strongest of the selfish principles, the Love of Main and the Love of Power. In addition to the impulse which Slavery gave, the whole country was flooded with Texan 'Scrip,' or fraudulent landtitles, which would be worth nothing if the Mexican authority was restablished, but which would increase in value, if Texas, could be allied to this country. So the scrip. does but say what massachuseus over to no; and will my friend object to its passage here, who has so eloquently advocated its adoption in the Legislature ere now? Will be shrink from a fresh advoture ere now? Will be shrink from a fresh advocated its adoption in the Legislature ere now? Will be shrink from a fresh advocated its neonless that not of their patriot of their patriot of their patriot. cacy of it here, or anywhere, because the people will not sustain it? What if they will not? Have we not an individual duty to perform, each one of us here? and surely, so had the members of our Legislature, in the years that have just passed.'

Mr. Wendell Phillips hoped that a committee teers! Even at the battle of San Jacinto, there Mr. Wendell Phillips hoped that a committee would be appointed, to use the time between now and the next session of Congress, in building up a public sentiment against Texas, though he should also advocate the course proposed by Mr. Garrison's resolution, as indicating the right course for Massachusetts to take. If our fathers, in their day, had done it, we had not have stood thus humbled to-day before the slave power. We should do it in ours, for this reason:—that we may preserve our own souls. The Whigs and the Democrats should do it, even for the preservation of all they value. As long as men lie in the lap of Delilah, they may be sure they will have their locks shorn. What cares the South for all you can do write under ner accepted. The say, come our!—that your own virtue may not be a matter of history six months hence.

I hear one and another asking about results, but I say, Sir, nothing can result for the cause of Freedon, unless men refuse to be counted in the ranks of Slavery.

I know the high feelings of our Adamses and our blaces are drawn others and labone them—but I should be a counted in the row and allowed the world. The total was and usurped the dominion of a friendly power—and now a majority of the people at home sustain them in the wrong! What a record for history! Is there no true blood in your veins, that ye blush not, O ye degenerate sons of noble fathers! Are these people so lifted up—so swelled out the law which govern the world? Are they so to the laws which govern the world? Are they so they are defined by self-conceit that they really have no regard to the opinion of the world? Are they so

dom, unless men refuse to be counted in the ranks of Slavery.

I know the high feelings of our Adamses and our the world—no regard even to the laws which govern the world—no regard even Allens, and many others, and I honor them—but I blinded by self-conceit that they cannot perceive the ridiculous, the despicable light in which they appear? Allah is good; and I bless thee, O my Annexation will indefinitely enlarge the bounda

In the States of Barbary.

Annexation will indefinitely enlarge the boundaries of sufficient strength to check the onward steps of sufficient strength and the base of all southern action on the subject—the grand lever which has suit at base of all southern action on the subject—the grand lever which has moved all southern influence. This policy has been onen the subject, with the fact of their assertion staring them full in the face, Northern men affect to disbelieve. Do they think these men are fools, that they should struggle, and bully, and wrangle for years, with a concentration of zeal which has swallowed up all other interests, unless they well knew by? General Lamar, late President of Texas, has given us some light on this subject, which we should do well to profit by. He says that, in case of non-annexation, from the proximity of Mexico, the insecuri The hour of adjournment is now at hand, and I hope the interval between this time and the afternoon meeting, will be used practically, in drafting into this service, gentlemen's names that shall give a fresh infusion of that power of character which the people at large know how to estimate—names yet unbackneyed in the advocacy of the anti-slavery cause; otherwise it is of no use. I sympathize with those whose names are most intimately associated with the anti-slavery cause—but the people don't. Find such names as I just indicated, and go forward.

Mr. Phillips went on to illustrate, most eloquently, from English history, the present position of the country, and hoped for so strong a demonstration against Texas as should startle Winthrop from his treason, and make Choate tremble out of his nonentity. (Long continued applause.)

As to disunion, he continued, it must and will come. Calhoun wants it at one end of the Union—Garrison wants; at the other. It is written in the counsels of God. Meantime, let all classes, and orders, and interests unite in using the present hour, to prevent the consummation of this annexation of Texas. (Continued cheering.)

name, let him come out.

I must close this hastily, begging forgiveness for its great length; yet knowing that no question touching Human Rights can be indifferent to thee—and so I throw it and myself into the arms of thy love.

Salem-alik. Thine ever,

AHMED EL KORAH.

From the Indiana Freeman ABBY KELLEY.

it annexation to these United States—which measure is now said to be inevitable; and only waits the ratification of the next Congress. The stupidity—the stolid indifference of these people in regard to the subject is really astonishing! One would think it should burn itself into every heart, until the whole man become ignited, as with inconsumable fire. But what do I see? A people professedly republican, with the most sonorous grandiloquence about freedom on their lips, and the most swelling flourishes of patriotism in all their writings—the one half, or the small majority, urging and carrying forward a measure, which is intended to fasten the curse of slavery—slavery, too, of the most revolting character—upon the land, forever; and the other half, or the large minority, without sufficient force to resist the current—which they seem to take for granted it is impossible to arrest! And this she been the condition of things for months! Impossible in the considered impossible, while anght remains to be done! Impossible, and every man should plant himself upon the rights of man, and do battle therefor, with a firm resolve to conquer, or die in the struggle! Is there no

Tr All men are born free and equal-with certain natural, essential and unalienable rights-among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

chains and slavery-held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities. D Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave

parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratis (!!!) America every year. IT Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation

Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.
NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

### WHOE NO. 773.

IT The following Circular has been printed for the direction of voting abolitionists in Ohio, and is as applicable to Massachusetts as to Ohio.

DISUNION BALLOTS. DEAR SIR:

Knowing you to be interested in every movement which has for its object the liberation of our enslaved countrymen, the undersigned take the liberty to send you, herewith, a parcel of Disunion ballots, with recent the control of the send you, herewith, a parcel of Dismion ballots, with a request that you will see them promptly distributed among the anti-slavery voters of your vicinity. We have no means of knowing your views of the propriety of this means of subverting the slave, power which is now for the first time submitted to the Abolitionists of the country, but we trust to the rectitude of your principles, the soundness of your judgment, and your high regard for consistency, to influence you to cast this ballot at the ensuing election, in preference to voting for candidates to hold office under a blood-stained Constitution; and that you will spare no pains to induce all those that you will spare no pains to induce all those over whom you may have influence, to come into

we object to voting for the candidates of the Lib-

We object to voting for the candidates of the Liberty party as well as those of the other parties, because by so voting we virtually pledge ourselves, with all the solemnities of an oath, to fulfil, 'in the fulness of their spirit, all the stipulations contained in the Constitution in favor of slavery.' These stipulations are: 1. That the fugitive slave shall be delivered up to his pursuing master. 2. That the military and naval power of the nation shall be employed to suppress slave insurrections. 3. That the Federal Government shall protect the slave States against foreign invasion—even though the invader against foreign invasion—even though the invader should bear in his hands the boon of freedom to the a representation for their slaves in the National Legislature, equal to three-fifths of the same num-ber of free persons. To fulfil these stipulations would be to involve ourselves in the guilt of slaveholding. To swear, or to appoint another to swear to fulfil them, at the same time not intending to do it, would be to commit perjury. Hence in neither case could we be regarded as honest men and consistent abolitionists. But the disunien ballot, while it secures all the objects contemplated by the Liberty party, presents us an opportunity to go to the polls with clean hands and a pure heart. Instead of pledging as to support a superpression where Conof pledging us to support a government whose Constitution (its fundamental law) is written in the blood of a sixth of the people, it is a testimony, strong and unequivocal, not only against slavery itself, but against all those who, by remaining in the Union with slaveholders, enable them to uphold and perpetuate their system. As a measure, its policy is yet to be tested, but from what we know of the effect of the Union on the perpetuity of slavery, and the tenacity with which slaveholders cling to it, as their only ark of safety, we have no hesitation in predicting that, if generally adopted by the aboli tionists, as we trust it will be, it will do more to break the guilty slumbers of the nation, and bring the South to her senses, than any means to which we have hitherto resorted. In the language of Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, on the floor of Congress, 'The dissolution of the Union is the dissolution of Slayery'. Hence to strike at the foundations of the Union, is to aim a death-blow at the heart of this

y institution. have placed two different mottoes upon the tickets to suit the different tastes of those who will carry them, but the import of both is the same. Should the number sent you be insufficient to supply your township, you can make up the defi-

ciency with the pen.
Yours in behalf of the oppressed, SAMUEL BROOKE, STEPHEN S. FOSTER.

Cincinnati, Sept. 25, 1845

From the Salem (Ohio) Register.

DISGRACEFUL. We understand that upon last Saturday night, during the meeting of our Temperance Soctety, Benjamin S. Jones had a piece cut out of his coat which from the circumstances appeared to have been the work of some upprincipled scoundred that was void of any kind of decency. But the most disgraceful transaction was after the meeting adjourned, while Jones and J. Elizabeth Hitchcock were on their way home, they were assailed with stones. Can it be possible that we are so fast approaching a state of society when all law, order, morality, aye, and decency too, is to be thrown proaching a state of society when all law, order, morality, aye, and decency too, is to be thrown aside, and our citizens insulted and abused if they dare to walk our streets, or exercise the powers God gave them? Is Sales, that has been so well known for its morality and good seciety, the place where these depredations upon any thing like order are committed? Yes, on the same evening, while this lady was returning from attending a benevothis lady was returning from attending a benevo-lent society, she was insulted by some rude boys, who no doubt had the example of elders set before them. It matters not in what acts of benevolence

who he doubt mat the example of elders set before them. It matters not in what acts of benevolence you engage, or what good you do, or how great a benefit you are to society, if you do not adopt the opinions of a certain 'priviledged few,' you are subject to be ill treated and injured, and your life is of no more consequence in the estimation of some than the life of a dog. It is time for us to look into this matter. The evil is growing—a stand should be taken; and we shall speak plain, however much it may subject us to the censure of those who consive at such outrages.

We remember hearing some of our influential citizens, those who profess to be Christians, advocating those sentiments that would result in such conduct, and upon them rests the crime, as they may justly be considered the cause. We have those who profess to be our teachers, who a short time since dealt out such epithets and expressions as would incite the commission of such crimes, and upon them, the responsibility should rest. Now which is the better citizen, the one who would prefess to preach the gospel of Christ, and incite to outrage, violence and wickedness, or he who would preach non-resistance, and the law of love? and which should be voted to leave the town, if either?

We hope our citizens will look to this matter, and

We hope our citizens will look to this matter, and we are not such a non-resistant but we would visit such outrages as the one committed upon Jones & Hitchcock with the rigors of the law. It is enough to warn us of our position. When the mob gains the ascendency, no one is safe; our laws once set at de-fiance, and every attribute of justice is trampled in the dust.

Cassius M. CLAY's second number of the revived True American' pithily says:

Our Printing Office was moved one day, in our absence to Cincinnati, by some of our friends. It puts us to some inconvenience, but we are good-natured and used to ill-usage: we den't say much about it—they coa't!

He has a glorious leader on 'Liberty of Speech,' som which we mean to make extracts. See if the following article is not pungent:

following article is not pungent:

Powden!—The slaveholders of the 18th admit that there is pressing danger from our slaves—fire—lust—and murder. Yes, slavery is a 'powder-house,' say they, which a madman may blow up! Say you so, my respectable masters? Then by all the instincts of self-preservation, we demand of you to remove this powder-house from among us. What right have you, the 31,000, to keep 'powder' in your houses, which may blow up the 600,000 free whites of our unhappy State? In the name of our wives, our children, our daughters and sons, our friends and relations, our homes and our country—we demand that this 'nuisance' be removed, as utterly intolerable and dangerous to our peace and safety.

A breakfast was given at Lloyd's Hotel, yesterday morning, by several of the friends and advocates of negro emancipation, to meet a Mr. Douglass, a self-emancipated slave from one of the Southern States of America, and a Mr. Buffum, an American gentleman, a friend of Mr. Douglass, and an ardent abolitionist. Among those present were the Mayor, Alderman Lyons, Mr. Mannix, Mr. R. Jennings, Mr. W. Martin, Mr. R. Martin, Messrs. Varian, Mr. T. Duscombe, &c. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Dowden, Mrs. Roche, the Misses Jennings, Miss Dowden, Miss McIntosh, &c.
Alderman Lyons presided.

Mr. R. Varian alluded to the exertions of the friends of Abolition in Cork, and the contributions forwarded by those who took an interest in the great work of humanity, to the Boston Bazaar, which contributions expressed in a convincin very awakened in the minds of the people of Ireland. He and Mr. Wm. Martin had been active in getting contributions towards the Annual Anti-Slavery Bazaar, in Cork; but on hearing that they were to be favored with a visit of Mr. Douglass and Mr. Buffum, whose presence would effect great good, and whose details of the evils and horrors of slavery would excite considerable interest, they thought it better to pause for a while, and take advantage of the impression which they calculated would be produced by the addresses of these gen-

emen, (hear, hear.)
The Mayor, after alluding in general terms to th evils of the iniquitous system, and representing how forcible an instrument was public opinion, re-quested, on the part of the company, that Mr. Doug-lass would favor them by a short address, which he had no doubt would create very considerable interest, and much advance the object they had in view, f exciting a strong sympathy against the abomina le traffic in human beings by their fellow-met

(hear, hear.)
Mr. Douglass rose in compliance with the wishes of the company, and proceeded to address them with the ease and grace of a gentleman—a gentleman of nature and society. Evidently from his color and conformation, decended from parents of different race, his appearance is singularly pleasing and agreeable. The hue of his face and hands is rather a yellow brown or bronze, while there is litthing, in his features of that peculiar promiof nose, which peculiarly characterise the true ne-gro type. His voice is well toned and musical, his selection of language most happy, and his manner easy and graceful. He said that it afforded him great pleasure to meet the ladies and gentlemen by whom he was surrounded, and who cheered him by their presence that morning. He occupied a position for which he was unprepared, the habits and customs of his previous life having quite unsuited him for that position in which he fourd him-self placed by a combination of unforescen circum-stances. However, he would in simple terms state the objects and aim of his visit. He then continued —First, you will remember that I was a slave, that I am still a slave, that I am still a slave according to the law of the State from which I ran, and ac cording to the general government of the States of North America. About seven years ago, I was spoken of as a slave, and was considered in the same light as a beast or a creeping thing-I was the same as a chattel, a thing of he of my master. I was subject to all the evils and horrors of slavery—to the lash, the chain, the thumb-screw; and even as I stand here before you, I bear on my back the marks of the lash (sensation.) Mr Douglass then related how he attempted to escribe bondage, and aided by the hand of God, h he succeeded in reaching a State where slavery had been abolished. But even there he was not free from the danger of pursuit; for all the States of the ough slavery does not exist within to the slave States the right of coming on their soil, and taking runaway slaves whereever they find them. When he saw how liable he was to be arrested—how the bloodhound might be placed upon his track-when this danger prevented placed upon his track—were this sheaking openly of the place from whence he came, and of the name of his master, and other details, he avoided disclosing them. He remained in the State of Massachusettis for the last five years, where, from the tone or public desing upon the question of slave-abolition, it would be difficult to ake him, that is, at least, by any open means; where legal proceedings are adopted to recover a slave, he is generally either let off, or liberated by purchase. For the last four years he (Mr. Douglass) had lectured there on slavery, thinking himself safe. At the same time from concealing the place of his master and his name, as well as other particulars, suspicion was aroused, and mistrust created in many minds; for many supposed that he had not been a slave—he was so different from all their notions of what a slave was or could be. Had he at first given those particulars, some meanly disposed o him his whereabouts; and the result would hav been his capture by some one of the many means put in force by slave-owners, when he would be However, to free himself from the suspicion which was most painful, he resolved on publishing a little in which he exposed

gentleman who had been a consistent advocate of freedom, and who had been subjected to much per sistent advocate o sonal indignity and injury on account of his zeal in the cause of the suffering negro. Mr. Buffun did not come on any mission; he came for improving his mind by foreign contact, and was ready to

is testimony on the subject of slavery, ass sat down amidst applause. Mr. Logan, on the part of the company, desired to have the advantage of Mr. Buffum's sentiments regarding the real state of publich opinion in the days States. The transport of the company of the compa slave States; for it was upon that the abolitionist

slavery, the name of his master, the crime of sla-

very, and all the circumstances of its perpetration. By this means he silenced doubt; but his danger

took a mission to Great Britain, where he might be

ed to arouse that horror of slavery w

would have a great effect on the public mind of

tions, concluded by

reased and on the advice of his friends he under

atry chiefly rested their hopes. Mr. Buffum rose to comply with the request, an in the course of a pretty long address presented a vivid description of the difficulties against which the abolitionists had to struggle in the beginning the outrages and indignities to which they were ex-posed, and which, for the sake of their God-like cause, they heroically endured. He illustrated, by a number of attractive anecdotes, the contempt it which the black and colored population were held—the rigid exclusion practised towards them—how they were neither ass ciated nor travelled with it steamboat or carriage, and were even separated in houses of religious worship, from the white popu We may here state that it was admitted by Mr. Buffum, as well as by Mr. Douglass, that the only churches in which 'Blacks' pews' did not exist, were Roman Calholic Churches—where no difference was made between the black and the white man.

After some other addresses had been delivered and a deserved compliment passed on Messrs. Beale and Martin, the company separated.

# PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting was held yesterday in the City Court-house for the same excellent object as above. It was attended by over one hundred ladies, and a large audience of respectable gentlemen and citizens generally.

The Mayor presided.

r some resolutions had been proposed and led by Mr. Martin, Rev. Mr. Whitelegge, M John Besnard, Mr. Buffum, and Mr. J. F. Maguire,

Mr. Douglass came forward to second the resolu tion proposed by Mr. Maguire, and was received with the heartiest applause. Mr. Douglass then de-livered one of the most eloquent and impressive discourses we ever heard, in which he detailed more fully than at the breakfast, the sufferings of his years, the horrors and inhumanities arising from the iniquitous traffic in human beings, of that system of slavery which strips a man, not of one right, or of one privilege, but, by the laws of the land, deprives a man of his own body, and delivers him up to the unlimited control of an irresponsible master, to deal with as he would with his meanest chattel. Mr. Douglass expressed the surprise and embarrassment which his reception in Ireland

regard white men as a superior and different race of beings, and who had never before been looked on himself by white men with such complacency as hy the audiences he had addressed in the Emeriald Isle. When a child, he had been taught to acknowledge the white man as his master, and to bend the obsequious knee before him; and even then he had not overcome this feeling of self-abasement, for there were so many in America who would remind him of his color, and the difference of skin which placed him and the white man apart. He described how at an early age he had dreams after liberty, how his young mind revolted from his condition, and how, after self-questioning as to the reason and right of his shavery, and his master's authority, he felt that he was not born to be a slave, and that no right, either human or divine, or based upon the law of God, authorized a fellow-creature to hold him in bondage. He had been given to a little boy as his slave, who, when he was freude or annoved at anything, was told by his good mamma to 'kick Freddy.' He alluded to the marks of the lash which he bore on his back, which he would carry with him to the grave; but he said that they were not the most degrading marks of his bondage, for he bore them on his soul, debasing his humanity, and often crushing down his spirit to the very darkest depths of shame and degradation, (great sensation.) He then referred to the atrocious laws of the slave States, amidst expressions of the deep feet execration. For loosing a boat from its chain, the penalty was, the loss of an ear for the second of fencel and he saw men and even women maled by the ear to wooden posts! For carrying a club, 3½ lashes—for huming with dogs, 30 lashes—for rhing in any but the most frequenced road, 40 lashes—for being on the arms of the regions contribute to the content of the devention of the content of the devention of the devention of the content of the save freed of the details produced a feeling and coxpressed of human oppression. One quotation used by these of the ers in human flesh, the Wesleyans and Lpiscopa-lians of America, particularly the former, who preached from their pulpits the most atrocious doctrines justifying the system of slavery, and per-verted the sacred word of God to the base purpose.

At the close of it, the Hutchinson family, those verted the sacred word of God to the base purpose of human oppression. One quotation used by these canting scoundrels to defend the brutal torture inflicted on the slave, is—'He that knoweth his mas-ter's will, and doeth it not, shall be punished with many stripes. This infamous system, like all other evil systems, is upheld by ignorance—the mental and moral darkness of its victims; and by the laws of some of the States, it is death to teach a slave his letters. Mr. Douglass then dwelt on the glorious services of Mr. O'Connell to the cause of the slave —how his mighty voice had shaken slavery to the centre, and paralysed the soul of the slave-dealer.

which occupied over two hours in delivery.

Mr. R. Varian moved a vote of thanks to Mr.

Wm. Martin for his services in the cause of Abolition, and for having been the means of procuring the visit of Mr. Douglass and Mr Buffum.

Mr. Logan said-In seconding a resolution of thanks to William Martin, I feel there can be no difficulty in passing such a resolution in a meeting of the citizens of Cork. There are two grounds slavery? the claims upon our benevolence at nome are too numerous and too urgent to permit our attention to foreign objects. William Martin, we all know, is not the man who shows no regard or compassion for the sufferings of his fellow-countrymen, or the evils which afflict his own country; but we of Frederick Douglass, and said it would be impossible to the chains of the chain to give a full and two ground of the Buffum, (hear.) It was only necessary to bring such men before us to awaken Irish feeling and the expression of Irish sympathy on this great quesacross the Atlantic, and have made the conscience of the slaveholder to tremble; but notwithstanding their effect on England and upon America, they Chairman informing all present that Mr. Douglass

that any merit should have been attributed to him, for merely having done his duty. He had had an abrrence of slavery for the last 50 years, (cheers.)

Mr. Douglass, after some other observa luded by alluding to Mr. Buflium, as a The Mayor being called from the chair, and Alderman Lyons thereto, and a vote of thanks having een given to him for his conduct, the meeting sepa-

From the Dublin Evening Packet of Oct. 4.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

on American Slavery.

He stated that some misconception of Mr. Doug-lass's views of the various professing Christian Churches in America prevailed, which it might be well to do away with. It was undeniable that every section of the Church was guilty of the sin of upg slavery, but that among them all, many no-nded individuals were to be found, who were olding slavery, but that am holding stayery, but that allong them at, many holding stayer, but that allong them all regarded by the friends of freedom everywheanxious to purge their Church from this vile stain. Such men were worthy of all honor; but those who sustained slavery, and by so doing practically overthrew Christianity, should be held up to the condemnation of mankind. This was all that Mr. Douglass meant to convey, and as he was there to have been signally disappointed. As yet, we can discover the discover to the

system—of placing their brethren in chains like these, and flogging them with whips like this—[holding up to the audience some of the horrible instruments of torture used by the slaveholders.]

It is with such a Church as this that I ask you to hold no Christian intercourse. Be faithful, friends, in your Christian intercourse. Be faithful, friends, in your Christian itestimony gainst such profination of Christianity as this. I love religion—I love the religion of Jesus, which is pure and peaceable, and later country, I have unbounded confidence; and I believe they would not retain more ligion; but I hate a religion which in the name of

and sang one of their delightful songs, descriptive of the desolation of a slave mother when forn from her child at the auction block. Those who have not heard these sweetly harmonious songsters should do so on the first opportunity. There is a fine elevating tone in their performance, which should ceate for them the sympathy, and ensure the support of the virtuous and the good.

Two resolutions were passed by the meeting with much enthusiasm.

much enthusiasm.

The first was moved by Mr. RICHARD ALLEN The first was moved by Mr. RICHARD ALLEN, in a short but appropriate speech, in which he eulogised the noble conduct of those slaves who, amid unheard-of difficulties, made their way to freedom. Thousands of them are now living in Canada, under the protection of the British law. Frederick Pouglass was a living witness before them of the courage and talent of the colored race. He eloquently concluded by a splendid burst of souloratory, and sat down amidst enthusiastic The above is but a mere outline of a speech

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. H. WEBE

Before putting it, The CHAIRMAN said he wished to reention on circumstance which was omitted by Mr Douglass. By the laws of the slaveholders, it was made to apfor adopting this resolution; William Martin is a member of that community which mainly effected the abolition of one of the greatest evils the world ever witnessed—West India Slavery, (cheers.) We are asked what have we to do with American slavery? the claims upon our benevolence at home slavery? The claims upon our benevolence at home to the save form brutal cruelty; but this was only an ingenious fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took are asked what have we to do with American in ocase should the evidence of a colored man be asked what have we to do with American the save fraudo on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers took fraud on the civilized world, as their framers

always find the men who are alive to the claims of sible for him to give a full and true account of th humanity in every clime and in every country, are the men of the most active benevolence at home, cheers.) We are to thank William Martin for bringing to our city Frederick Douglass and James shame for our learned men, for our young men in Buffum, (hear.) It was only necessary to bring college, to devote all their time to Greek and Latin, Buffinn, (hear.) It was only necessary to bring such men before us to awaken Irish feeling and the expression of Irish sympathy on this great question. We should ask why such a men as Frederick througans should have been a slave? Such a specimen of our common humanity, and we must feel the injustice and cruelty of slavery more than ever. There are millions of such men still in slavery. Did you ever hear a more elegant description of freedom than that which came from his lips? could the sacred and implicable rights of man be more distinct that which came from his lips? could the sudgest a lever and a popular speaker; he created much amusement by his allusions to the sensidom than that which came from his sips? could the sacred and inalienable rights of man be more distinctly asserted? Did you ever hear the horrors of slavery more forcibly or justly depicted? The fact is, the arrival of these men on our shores should be a great epoch in our history on this great question; the liberties of the world are not safe whilst three millions of men in the freest country in the world are in slavery. I have heard at the great Auti-Slavery Meeting in London, year after year, those indignant denunciations against American such as human nature, to say nothing of Christianthose indignant denunciations against American such as human nature, to say nothing of Christian-slavery which you have heard have been wafted ity, shudders at? Mr. Webb was loudly cheered

have never yet awakened in Ireland an adequate expression of feeling and sympathy for those who are suffering all the horrors of slavery in America. South, previous to his return to Dublin, and beg-We see the power of public opinion on political injustice or legislation at home; let it be exerted for the removal of personal slavery abroad, and it will be omnipotent, (cheers.)

Mr. Martin returned thanks, but was surprised all over our country.-(Cheers.)

SLAVEHOLDING IMPUDENCE.

The following profligate flourish about Texas and berty, free institutions, and the temple of free dom, is contained in Gov. Aaron Vail Brown's recent message to the Legislature of Tennessee. It is more than

The present seems to be a suitable occasion to On Wednesday evening, a large and respectable offer you my congratulations on the recent anne xadience assembled in the Music-ball, to hear Mr. Frederick Douglass deliver his fifth and last lecture on American Slavery.

Mr. James Haughton was called to the chair.

It has been accomplished by no invasion on the rights of Mexico, and in a manner which can give no just cause of offence to any other nation. It has been effected not by the sword, but by a simple covenant or contract between conterminous nations, speaking the same language, accustomed to the same political institutions, and whose common object was more effectually to secure to themselves all th sings of civil and religious liberty. It ought to b

Condemnation of mankind. Into was all that Mr. by to occur from the consummation of the deed bounds meant to convey, and as he was there to have been signally disappointed. As yet, we can tell them the truth, the people of Ireland should gladly hear him, in order that, knowing the truth, they might be prepared to apply a remedy. The sentiments of the chairman met a warm response rich abundance of its fruits; whist peace, and its light and all the land and sentiments of the chairman met a warm response from the audience.

Mr. Douglass then came forward, and for an hour and a half he rivetted the attention of his hearers by his eloquent appeals on behalf of his outraged colored brethren. Recently a slave himself, and still liable, by the laws of his country, to be seized and carried back into bondage, he appealed to an Irish audience for help to break the chains the continent, stretching, like the rainbow of hope and promise, from the great inland seas of the North, to the Gulf of Mexico in the South. The incredible prophecy, that a Convention was to be held in to an Irish audience for help to break the chains which bound the black man in America. What the chairman had stated respecting the churches of America, was true. They were all implicated more or less in the sin of maintaining the infernal slave system—of placing their brethren in chains like these, and flogging them with whips like this—

easy to be entreated. I ask you all to love this religion; but I hate a religion which, in the name of the Savior, and which prostitutes his blessed precepts to the vile purposes of slavery, ruthlessly sunders all the ties of nature, which tears the wife from the husband—which separates the child from the parent—which covers the backs of men and women with bloody scars—which promotes all manner of licentiousness. I hate such a religion as this, for it is not Christianity—it is of the devil. I ask you to hate it too, and to assist me in putting in its place the religion of Jesus. Let the Methodist minister, the Presbyterian minister, the Baptist

# IBERATOR. BOSTON, NOV. 7, 1846.

TEXASAND SLAVERY! Faneuil Hall never had a meeting more worthy of its fame than the one which was held in it on Tuesday evening last, to set the ball in motion for another grand rally of the freemen of the North against the admission of Texas into the Union as a Slave State. The weather was extremely unpropitious the rain pouring down violently, the thunder roaring and the lightning blazing vividly at intervals-er blematical of the present moral and political aspects of the country! We went to the hall, supposing that scarcely a hundred persons would assemble, and the meeting must be adjourned to another evening. But more than two thousand 'good men and true,' the moral bone and muscle of community, were pres ent to show that they were storm-proof, and in the struggle of freedom, more than a match for the elements! Throughout the proceedings, (which were of feeling and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, an a verdict was rendered in thunder tones against the black deed of annexation. The Hon. Charles F. Adams was called to the chair by acclamation, and made a concise, energetic and pertinent introductory peech, and was followed by the Hon. J. G. Palfrey, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Henry B. Stan ton, George S. Hillard, and William Henry Channing, whose eloquent remarks were enthusiastically responded to. A sketch of the speeches we are reluctantly obliged to postpone till next week. The following atrocious article is from the Daily Times:

A FAILURE. The abolition, anti-Texas meeting in Faneuil Hall last evening, was decidedly a 'flummux.'
The rain fell in torrents about the time set for the 'patriots' to assemble, and the way it thundered and lightened, wasn't slow. The elements seemed determined not to sanction any such TRAITOR-LIKE MOVEMENT, and interposed every obstacle to its success. It was proper that such a FOUL PROJECT should have foul weather as an accompaniment. The night was dark, and so were the designs contemplated.

Treason to oppose the extension of Slavery !!!

MASS MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL. A meeting of the citizens of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, was held in Faneuil Hall on the evening of November 4, 1845, for the purpose of devising means to resist the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave State.

The meeting was organized by the choice of the Hon. Charles F. Adams as Chairman, and Messrs. appears to be 'next to nothing.' Is this indicative of James M. Whiton, Charles G. Hovey and William I. Bowditch, as Secretaries.

The Chairman having stated briefly and eloquently the object of the meeting, the Hon. John G. Palfrey, Secretary of the Commonwealth, presented the folowing preamble and resolutions for adoption :

truth of the equal rights and brotherhood of all men, dom which can never be shaken! declared on the 4th of July, 1776; a truth which re- As for the Democratic party, it stands befor which, we their children bless their memory :

nation, and to our fame in history, that this truth, basest of men, whose consciences are seared as with declared by our fathers, should not be impeached or a hot iron. Refuse to cast a vote for that party, as violated by any fresh act of their children: you would to commit highway robbery or murder.

And whereas, the scheme for the annexation of the Slave State of Texas, begun in stealth and fraud, and Clay as an 'abolition monster.' Is not such democcarried on mainly with the view of confirming Sla- racy deserving of all the votes that may be cast on very and extending its bounds, in violation of the Monday next? fundamental principle of our Institutions, is not consummated, and may yet be arrested by the zealous tence from the Louisville Journal, in glowing capitals, and hearty co-operation of all who sincerely love the in order to cast odium upon that paper: institutions of their country and the liberty of man-

And whereas, this scheme, if successfully perpetrated, involves the whole country, the free as well public scorn by a professedly democratic print! as the slave owners, in one, and threatens to involve them in the other, of the two greatest crimes a nation can commit, slavery and unjust war; slavery of the most revolting character, and war to sustain slavery :

which is soon to be submitted to Congress for its adoppractically void, from passing laws for the emancipatutions towards freedom :

And whereas, the slaveholders seek the consum mation of the scheme of annexation for the purpose the army and navy. We are glad to see men define of increasing the market for human flesh, and for extending and perpetuating the unrighteous institution And whereas, the slaveholders seek also by the

consummation of this scheme, and by creating within the limits of Texas, new slave States, to control the political power of the majority of freemen represented in the Congress of the Union: Therefore, be it resolved, in the name of God, of

Christ, and of Humanity, that we, belonging to all political parties, and reserving all other reasons of ob jection, unite in protesting against the admission of Texas into this Union as a slave State. Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts will

ontinue to resist, to the last, the consummation of this wicked scheme, which will cover the country with disgrace, and make us responsible for crimes of gigantic magnitude.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence that the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts, in Congress, will never consent to the admission of Texas as a slave State; but will resist to the utmost this fatal measure, in every stage of its progress, by their voices and votes. And furthermore, whereas the Congress of the

United States, by assuming the right of connecting this country with a foreign State, have already involed the people of the free States in a great expense for the protection, by force of arms, both by sea and land, of the usurped territory; and whereas, a still greater expenditure may hereafter be incurred to mainain by violence what is held by wrong:

Resolved, That we hereby protest against the poliey of enlisting the strength of a free people to sustain. by physical force, a measure threatening to be conummated for the criminal purpose of perpetuating a system of slavery, at war with the fuudamental principle of our Institutions.

Resolved, That he a Committee to present copies of these Resolutions to the Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts, and also to send them to every Senator and Representative in Congress from the free States.

Their adoption having been eloquently and ear nestly advocated by the Hon. John G. Palfrey. Mesers. Chas. Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Henry B Stanton, George S. Hillard, of Boston, Rev. Wm. H. Stanton, George S. Hillard, of Boston, Rev. Wm. H. Channing of Roxbury, and William Lloyd Garrison of Boston, in a lengthened discussion, in which all present, by their repeated applause, manifested their sympathy, the preamble and resolutions as presented sympathy, the preamble and resolutions as presented unanimously adopted.

Voted, That Hon. John G. Palfrey of Cambridge Hon. Stephen C. Phillips of Salem, and Hon Charles F. Adams of Boston, constitute the com mittee contemplated by the last resolution.

It was also voted that the proceedings of the ing, signed by the chairman and secretaries, be published in the Boston papers.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, Chairman. JAMES M. WHITON, CHARLES G. HOVET, Wm. I. BOWDITCH,

STATE ANTI-TEXAS COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen constitute the State Comittee which has been organized without distincti of party, for the purpose of bringing out, as far as practicable, during the short period which yet renains before Congress will meet, the philanthropic, noral and religious strength of the Commonwealth, one mighty and combined effort against the annextion of Texas as a Slave State. The Committee have issued an able address to the public, and also forwarded a circular to every clergyman in the State, on this great question; and they look with confiden to every friend of God and man for prompt and vigorous co-operation in circulating the memorial to Congress, obtaining signatures and distributing their Address among all classes of the people.

Hon, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Boston, Dr. HENRY I. BOWDITCH, WM. I. BOWDITCH, Esq. GEO. BRADBURN, Esq. WM. FOSTER, GEORGE S. HILLARD, WM. LLOYD GARRISON EDMUND JACKSON, FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, Esq. Hon. JOHN G. PALFREY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, SIMON G. SHIPLEY, WILLIAM BRIGHAM HENRY B. STANTON, Esq. CHARLES SUMNER, Esq. JAMES M. WHITON, Esq. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Jr. Hon. JAMES M. ROBBINS, Hon. CHARLES ALLEN, Milton.

ELIHU BURRITT, Hon. JAMES FOWLER, CHARLES SEDGWICK, Esq. Westfield. WILLIAM H. CHANNING, SAMUEL E. SEWALL, Esq. Roxbury. . WM. JACKSON, Hon. HENRY WILSON, WM. A. WHITE, Hon. STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, Natick. Salem.

E. R. HOAR, Esq. Hon. LINUS CHILD, Dr. ELISHA HUNTINGTON, Dr. AMOS FARNSWORTH, Hon. JAMES G CARTER, Groton N. B. BORDEN, ANDREW ROBESON, JOHN G. WHITTIER, Fall River Amesbury. JOSHUA COFFIN, CHARLES F. HOVEY, Newbury.

The interest felt by the Emancipator in the joint anti-Texas movement in this Commonwealth, the zeal which animates the Liberty party in regard to this momentous question?

THE ELECTION.

The annual election in Massachusetts will be held on Monday next. Happy are all they who have di-Whereas, the Government and Independence of vorced themselves from all politics and kingdoms of the United States are founded on the adamantine this world, and who know that they belong to a king-

eives new and constant recognition in the progress country and the world, without a blush, ay, glorying of time, which is the great lesson from our country in its iniquity-as having for its one great object the to the world, in support of which, the founders of our extension and perpetuity of THE CURSE OF SLA-Government toiled and bled, and on account of VERY. To vote for any of its candidates is, before God, one of the greatest crimes of which an ac And whereas, it is essential to our self-respect as a table being can be guilty. Its leaders are among the

The Bristol Democrat stigmatizes Cassius M The Louisville Democrat quotes the following ser

TY, NO MATTER OF WHAT COLOR. 21

Think of that noble sentiment being held up to GERRIT SMITH. Mr. Smith is now in this Con monwealth, electioneering in behalf of the Liberty party. Last year, according to a letter that he wrote, whereas, the State Constitution of Texas, ly. The Non-Resistance Declaration of he hardly knew where he stood, morally or political-

was suspended in his parlor, but he was unable to tion or rejection, expressly prohibits the Legislature, determine whether it was true or false. He now apexcept under conditions rendering the exception pears to have come to the conclusion that non-resistance is a heresy, and that war is not a crime, and in tween Texas and the United States, thereby entirely ing to support a Constitution which confers on Congress the power to declare war ad libitum, and grant of modesty; nor should we venture to allude by letters of marque and reprisals, and which makes the President of the United States commander in chief of these reflections. their position.

> STATE ELECTION.—The following are the candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor in Massachusetts :

Whig-George N. Briggs; John Reed. Democratic-Isaac Davis; George Savary. Liberty Party-Samuel E. Sewall ; John M. Brewn

Native American-Henry Shaw: Charles M. Moor

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY.-It would be a stain upon the character of the Commonwealth, if this party should obtain any considerable number of votes at the approaching election. Patriotic as it professes to be, the spirit which animates it is manifestly hostile to the rights of man, and stimulated by religious rancor. Its candidate for Governor is the notorious Henry Shaw, of Lanesboro', who voted for the admission of Missouri into the Union as a Slave State, (thus furnishing a precedent which has since been followed to a frightful extent, for the extension and perpetuity of slavery,) and for Lieutenant Governor, arles W. Moore, formerly publisher and editor of the Masonic Mirror. Par nobile fratrum. Slavery and Masonry combined on one ticket! What an in resistible inducement to vote for it-in addition to its Nativeism'!

DISURION BALLOTS. To all those who desire to cord their testimony against the present Constitu tion of the United States, and all the parties acting under it, at the ballot box, we recommend the propo ions made in the Circular issued in Ohio on thi subject, as worthy of their consideration. The ballots night read thus :- 'No Union with Slaveholders !-For Governor, John Repeal: for Lieut, Governor George Repeal '-and in the same manner for Senators and Representatives.

THE LIBERATOR.

The General Agent of the Liberator has put into our hands the following letter, which he thinks may furnish a text for an editorial commentary : SALEM, Oct. 13, 1845.

Mr. H. W. WILLIAMS:

Yours, &c STEPHEN B. IVES. It is the right and duty of the respectable firm, in

whose name this letter is sent, to decide what jour nals shall be allowed a place on their counters, for in conscience permit the Liberator to be among the number, we are not disposed to make any complaint. But it is possible that they have been hasty in this ac of proscription, and therefore we submit a few consid erations to their calm judgment, that they may n be guilty of wrong-doing.

VOLUME XV .-- NO. YLV

The reason which they give for declining to ceive the bundle of the Liberator any longer, the sentiments which weekly find tent the

What are those sentiments? The obje pressed in language altogether too indefin they those which relate to slavery and its a to war and its advocates—to the religion of Cl dom and its devotees? Are they the the editor, or of his correspondents? Doth cate any thing of irreverence toward God, or manity to man? We call for specifications

We are not aware that the character of the Lib tor has been changed; and why it should now h cluded from the bookstore of W. & S. B. Ives, so that they have been willing to receive it so long, problem that we cannot solve.

As to the moral tone of this paper, we have see the first attempt made, in any quarter, to pr that it has not always been in the highest degree and elevated. As to its anti-slavery doctrines a vindication at this time. As to its advocacy of brotherhood of the human race, and of the nor tance spirit exemplified towards enemies by Prince of Peace, we are satisfied that it dear mendation, and not censure on that account it has never erred in judgment, taste and opinion would be arrogant to assume; but, until we chan be infallible, or are shown that we are un public countenance for not being infallible, we for ourselves the exercise of that charity which is ly accorded to others, and of which, as fraging eings, we all stand in need.

We are now near the completion of the fifth volume of the Liberator. What it has been, is a me tor of history; what it now is, every reader can't termine; what it is yet to be, time must unfold. The past, at least, is secure.' Since the comm of the paper, many thousands of persons have enrolled on its list of subscribers, and multiple been in the habit of perusing it gratuitously. Its eral effect upon their minds and character mun the surest evidence of its good or evil tendency. this investigation we shall enter with pleasur confidence. The rule is a good one, that a tr known by its fruits. It is also a dictate of res that whatever enlarges the spirit of human sys thy, opposes tyranny in every form, inculcates and good will to mankind, and secks to reconci hostile world, must be in consonance with the Drive Mind.

In the long, dark struggle with national is through which we have been called to pass, we have been cheered and strengthened by the knowledg the reformatory change which has taken place in sentiments of thousands, through the instruments of the Liberator. To this they gratefully testify They say that it has given them more exalted tie of God, a new and sacred appreciation of man, a true conception of Christianity; that it has emane them from the bondage of party and sect, dispe from their minds the mists of superstition, and ma them courageous in the investigation of truth; the plied the number of their countrymen, so that the no longer regard geographical boundaries, but to esteem every one as 'a man and a brother, whell he be near or remote; that, instead of lowering the standard of moral obligation, or lessening the of human duty, it has quickened their moral and given unlimited scope to their sympathies, supplied them with more objects of benevolent cern than they can readily discharge. This tests ny has been borne by its patrons on both sides of the Atlantic. Among those patrons are many of the intellects, the purest spirits, the most devoted Chi tians, (in the primitive sense of the term,) to be form in Europe or America. With them, the abolition slavery is not the end of the law for righteon nor is it a solitary or barren idea, but a prin action as wide as the universe, and comp universal and impartial love.

We cannot think, therefore, that the Liber serves to be proscribed either for what it has de or for what it proposes to do How much it has complished, directly and indirectly, in the dist enterprise to which it is pledged,-the libera an appalling number of the human family in horrid servitude,-by giving to it a vital tone and unconquerable energy, by arousing multitudes fi their guilty slumbers, by an uncompromising adde rence to principle, by a fearless assault on the fem spirit of complexional caste, and by sending dismay into the ranks of the enemies of emancin exhibit, what we feel, not the spirit of boasting, if it were not for the occurrence which has called

There are also other witnesses to the real chan ter of the Liberator. It is a paper which all slav holders, slave-buyers, and slave-drivers-all warri and men of blood-all religious hypocrites, big pharisees-all who are at war with the spirit of form-would gladly suppress, if it were in their pot We regret to see W. & S. B. Ives animated by a spirit, and in this particular acting in such comp ny. The act of excluding the Liberator from the ookstore, for the reason assigned by them, is equit lent to saying that the paper ought instantly to be s pressed; for if it would be wrong for them to allow it remain on their counter, even to accommodate ass scriber, it would be even more criminal to patronis Whether those gentlemen are as careful to excla from their shelves all books or pamphlets, the sent ments of which they cannot endorse, we do not knot but, 'happy is he that condemneth not himself that which he alloweth.'

There is one feature which has ever charthe Liberator, and which, if it had nothing else commend it, should give it some favor, even in eyes of those who cannot subscribe to all its sen -and that is, its freedom and independence. columns have always been as freely opened to its versaries as to its friends. No opinions are adv on any subject, which all are not free to control It is not only willing that both sides of every que tion should be fairly heard, but it volunteers to and publish articles in condemnation of its own views Witness the hundreds of columns we have printed, 100 by request but from choice, inimical to and to the anti-slavery movement. We have been equally solicitous to publish every thing we have seen advanced in opposition to to our views as nosresistants. On the score of editorial fairness, may nanimity, justice, and liberality, we claim to han led the way for all other conductors of the public press, and to have set an example worthy of unive sal imitation. That example, indeed, has since best copied by others; so that the Liberator is no longer singular in this respect. As to the sentiments which 'find vent' through

our columns, they are necessarily collisive, and sos times objectionable, owing to the freedom which it allowed to disputants. To hold us responwhat correspondents may write, unless we their views, is clearly absurd and unjust. Leterely tub stand on its own bottom.' If any thing error or censurable is published by us, or by our comes pondents, the true course is, not to get angry or it ror stricken, not in a pet to discontinue the paper, be to send a truthful reply as an antidote; otherwise there can be no such thing as a FREE PRESS, of FASE

Our subscribers in Salem will hereafter obisit their papers by mail through the Post Office-postsoft

To Reader, have you appended your name to the Memorial to Congress against the annexation Texas as a Slave State? If you have not, let it be the first duty you discharge. It will take but a moment, and may save the nation years of wor.

DEAR MARY I came in packed up m 3. P. M., dow Here I now s looking down hotel is built. pond, or basil Franklin squa stands a long web-footed, a emn and deve and fishes-s down upon the looking after make mercha the fish. H: and plucked t by the fount. doubted whet Basle is the the last town of France ar

WHO

LETTE

Though politi is part of Suat graphs of Luth nus; and mar Holbein, who born in 1489. ployed to decor artist wished to was so watche get away, till his own, where apothecary sav he was away at when he disco at the door. E to Holbein to s gives us a rease artes—the arts and the battle form its defen Down to the en Basle were kep in Europe, which conspiracy to nidnight was de f12 Attache he bridge, was nig, which w nd rolling its ake faces at I. ver. The made lam. There

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charged all his pr A villain called Si hes, called the Leo X .- and the spirit and p tled belief, repoted author of a To and that mark The poor sion were neked, and of the body, to fire sillness, or or sea, or if h

or knape of n accused, an away. In Co gaining aroae, it and a state of the storm.

The old bed-ridden the storm the storm, the period of the storm the e and plague. buried not lon heet, and that

had eaten it , the grave w on one half ditch. This and in Fran

to the people in three mont was the crow ions. Catholi

came in from my wanderings about town at 10od up my things, and paid my bill for a start at P. M., down the Rhine per railway to Strasburgh re I now sit in my room, by a huge open window, whise down into an open square, around which the potel about. In the centre of the square is a pretty Franklin square in Philadelphia. On the edge of it tunde a long, red legged, gaunt-bodied, long-headed infacted, solemn-looking Stork. He looks very solma and devout, but he is looking after the loaves and fisher-as slaveholding ministers look awfully down upon those under the pulpit. They are indeed looking after the souls and bodies of men, but only to rehandise of them-as the stork looks after Have just been down into the square and plocked two leaves from an orange tree growing the front. The stork looked hard at me, as if h abled whether I had any business there. Basic is the capital of the canton of Basic-town-

has bown in Switzerland, close upon the frontier France and Baden; about 25,000 inhabitants. hough politically part of Switzerland, historically it Sushia. In the public library, saw autohe of Luther, Melancthon, Zuinglius and Erasand many paintings and drawings of Holbein. obein, who figures among artists in England, was on in 14:9. It is related of him that, being emred to decorate an apothecary's shop, the young at walled to go to a wine shop to get drink-but us to watched by his employers that he could not et sway, till Holbein painted a pair of legs, so like own, where his legs were seen below, that the becary saw him at work, as he supposed, while assaway at his drink, and was not a little enraged en he discovered the cheat by the artist coming in the door. Eranuts gave a letter of introduction bein to some friends in England, in which he es us a reason for his coming there-hic frigent the arts freeze here. This is a walled town, the battlements, bastions, watch-towers, that its defences, are still in good preservation. the end of the last century, the clocks in were kept an hour in advance of other places oc, which, it is said, arose from the fact that racy to deliver the town to a besieging foe at was defeated by the clock striking I, instead re, was a most ludicrous head, called Lallenwhich was constantly protruding its tongue ng its huge goggle-eyes, as it is said, to The machinery was put in motion by a pen-There was much such a feeling between Rasle and Little Basle, as between North End South End, in past days, in Boston.

er the Reformation. Basle has been considered og hold of Methodism in this region. The of the people was manifested in the mottoes doors, as the piety of the Fifth Monarchy England, and of Presbyterians, was exhibited r scripture names. Two of those mottoes have ved on record. One is,

In God my hope of Grace is big and dwell within the Ancient Pig."

hould a traveller arrive at the gates of the Sunday, during church time, he will find them and he cannot get in till the performances are But while the town was so very pious, five nterest was called ' Christian unance'-and ation was made by the Holy (?) Magistracy, 2, denouncing bitterly all who lent money at e, and two per cent .- and to let money at nothing per cent, was called by that Magis which we are told was God-approved, 'selfish, as and dangerous.' Those who did it were angerous persons ! Those who lent their it one per cent. were even liable to have it all because, as say these holy (?) magisach persons, by their argrice, did irremedia to churches, and church property, and are poor widows and orphans!! There is homake a great ado about stealing a those who honor a Jackson, a Washing-Weilington, for murdering millions, and deand hang a man for killing one-it is all and charitable to take fire per cent. usury, ch more as possible-this did not endanhoot millions of men, women and children, y to the church or clergy; but to steal an m such holy (†) hypocrisy!

tpent an hour, since I sat here, reading a

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it of WITCHCRAFT, that horrible det, within the past 300 years, has brought of thousands of poor old men and women somen) to the stake. This monstrous suas been sustained and spread by the Cath-Protestant clergy. In 1484, Pope Innocent tout and destroy all guilty of witchcraft. ity led Sprenger had the execution of this a Switzerland, and all over continental lied the Mallett, or Sledge Hammer, was in 1494, Pope Alexander VI .- in 1521, and in 1522, Pope Adrian VI. enforced het, each adding severely and malignantly and practice of his predecessor. It was or of all) entered into a compact with any inted a mark on the body of the person. mark was the great point in witch legispoor victims of this emphatically clerwere stripped and shaved, and pinched and sometimes flayed in different parts to find the devil's mark. If any felt a ss, or suffered any misfortune in the a sudden storm arose, and did injury by er if herds and flocks sickened and died, result of witchcraft. Immediately the e of a prient was called in, some old red, and the priest undertook to pray the In Constance, a tempest of thunder and ie, in 1483, and destroyed the corn, dden women were accused of having orm. To be saved from the torture, they d were solemnly and prayerfully burnt; things of witches, like the modern d battles, were done with clerical prayers, raman prayer, or heaven-inspired prayer. the people were most all swept off by gue. It was said that a poor old wo-M long before, was devouring her windthat the disease would not be stayed en it all up. At the instigation of the frave was opened, and it was found she half of her winding sheet. One of the a sword, cut off her head, and threw it Thu stayed the plague, and brought people !! In 1515, 500 witches were months in Geneva, the home of Calin France, many thousands. From 1610 he crowning epoch of Witch trials and

Catholic and Protestant priests vied

in burning all on whom it was found. Had the people presessed sense and courage to look into the hearts of these holy (?) deceivers, they would have Bao. GARRISON found the devil's marks there, in abundance, and In my present circumstances, I am obliged, in without trouble. Over 130,000 were tortured and business way, to change my location so frequently, burnt to death for witchcraft in Germany. 4000 in that it is but occasionally that I see my own papers, Scotland, and 30,000 in England, according to Barrington, were burnt to death for witchcraft!! With been privileged with reading the four October num will plead for the gallows and the sword! Dear Mary, I pray God to enable me to unmask these man-killing priests. They are not, they cannot be ministers of Him who came not to destroy, but to save men's lives. If they will uphold the gallows, let us try to persuade the people not to uphold them. er's digestion. One old writer mentions twelve ways in which In a September number, I notice a letter, rela witches bewitch and torment men. By way of in- tive to the case of Jonathan Walker, endeavoring riously and versatilly, as God will permit, the devil fied by reading two criticisms upon that letter; one can suggest, or the malicious hag devise? What by Elihu Burritt, the other quite lengthy and logical,

signed J. P. I thought the game was not worth the ever existed, which did not find its principal supporters among the priesthood? They cry, 'Crucify him! crucify him! when it is popular to do so.

The day is not distant when war, slavery, hanging, spirit dealing, and governments of violence and blood, will be regarded as witcheraft is now viewed.

I once knew a man attempt to shoot a humming-bird with a fowling piece. The little creature escaped One can but wish that, for the honor of human na- unhurt, and the sportsman attributed it to the diffiture, this delusion had never been. He who would culty of bringing the instrument to bear upon so small advocate stoning, burning, hanging, or drowning an object. Now I acknowledge that the Paixhan witches at the present time would be ranked with guns' have utterly demolished the flea, but an antaghighway robbers and murderers. Yet the very men onist of so small moral and mental calibre might have who would now think it murder to hang a witch, say been let alone, or crushed with a thumb. it is Christian and very proper to thrust a sword or shoot a bullet through a man who refuses to slaugh-lynching, branding and murdering abolitionists; de-

censors of the city were to decide how many dishes very short. and wines individuals might have at a dinner party; Heaven speed the efforts that are now making to Quakers and Indians.

have had frequent occasion, since I entered Switzer- ing much; but as they essentially differ in regard HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LETTER FROM HIRAM WILSON.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24, 1845. Enclosed I send you a copy of a Circular and Apbehalf of the Refugees in Canada, from theken, while they steal men—in those who ad pray against descerating a day, while colored race are to be cared for and instructed, not then, be sure that there is neither mote nor beam in or breaking the necks of men on the gal- only with the view of counteracting, in them, the our own eye. debasing effects of slavery, but of making them the hopeful medium of incalculable good to the millions

I was pained upon reading the article from the Worcester County Gazette, respecting the anti-Texof their suffering countrymen.

ber of slaves escaping from bondage is evidently in- American; and though I believe I can never act urch-but to take one per cent., oh! how creasing, fewer arrive in Canada than formerly, for politically with the Liberty party, because I think poor widows and orphans! So to steal, the reason that increasing sympathy and protection, they are not right, yet, believing themselves to be in several of the free States, detain them.

er kill one man, that is full of malignity and the body politic, which requires amputation, and the care not who does it. I shall do all I can, by the and would ruin the church! Heaven save the entire Union as a bastard Republic, so long as such means I think right. glaring and incurable putridity is retained and cherished by the North! The popular sentiment of the nation has imprisoned a Torrey, and, with a red-hot iron, stamped S. S. upon the hand of a Walker-shot | Brother, sister abolitionist, you have heard, somedown, manacled and driven back into bondage the times from the lips of honest ignorance, and often present year, scores of innocent fugitives from injus- from hearts indifferent and hardened to the distresses tice and intolerable oppression ! and even seized and of the poor, the inquiry, 'What can use do for the

A regular form of trial for suspected and blush and hang her head with shame!

our sable brethren are robbed and wronged and crush. advocates." ed and brutalized, to keep up a bloated aristocracy I appeal to you, now, to follow your own good which holds the reins of Government, and rides counsel. The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, roughshod over the nation, east, west, north and unable, from the deficiency of your contributions, to sef, that when the devil (for he was the south. I would not be understood as repudiating or pay its agents such a salary as their labors and sacritutions; but the combined action of this confederacy to a bare subsistence, now adopts the expedient of is so notoriously mischievous and villanous, that I can but view it as spurious republicanism, fit only to be whom they labor. Pillsbury, Walker and Moody are the derision of the civilized world. . I speak of the engaged as Agents of the Society, and are sent out by the slavocracy of the country, embracing the ac- nection will most powerfully recommend them to the tual slaveholders of the South and their dough-faced sympathy and co-operation of all faithful and thoroughdupes of the North. I am inclined to hope that a re- going abolitionists. But they are sent out without effect great and glorious changes; but we may as make collections for it. Themselves and their famiwell hope to promote the cause of temperance through lies are to be supported, and the possibility of their the medium and influence of drunkards, or moral continuance in this field of labor decided, by the prespurity by means of the licentious, as to think of car. ent contributions of the audiences to whom they lecrying the cause of emancipation whilst yet in fellow-ship with slavery, either in Church or State. Since the Great Regulator of human affairs will yet devel. ope sentiments and scenes now unpopular, unsought, no increased effect. which will be received with complacency by the in- Abolitionists of Massachusetts, upon you rests the telligent and virtuous; cleaving to that which is responsibility of continuing these faithful and devoted good and abhorring that which is evil, we are encour- men as advocates for the slave. Remember those in aged to persevere in the cause of reform, regardless of difficulties or consequences. I believe that God eral contributions, do your part to sustain the only will ever protect and defend those who forget them-selves in the fervor of their zeal and fidelity to the CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, selves in the ferver of their zeal and fidelity to the cause of truth and righteousness.

Excuse my imperfect scroll, and believe me as

HIRAM WILSON.

week, the Report and Appeal which our untiring from place to place-no Society being responsible for friend Wilson has forwarded to us. In all his efforts their salary, or for the expenses which they must nein Canada, to succor the oppressed, he has the sym-pathy of all truly benevolent minds, and deserves to tained; their task is a difficult and arduous one; and ier in finding out the devil's mark, and receive all needful pecuniary aid.]-Ed. Lib.

JONATHAN WALKER - TEYAS BRIDGTON, (Me.) Oct. 26th, 1845.

this dreadful commentary on the death-dealing pow- bers of the Liberator, the contents of which I have er in the hand of man, the clergy of the present day devoured as a starving man would seize upon the va-

vocations and imprecations-by sending imps to cross to justify the authorities of Florida, while at the same their way, to jostle, affront, bark, howl, hite, or scratch—by glaring at them—by giving them ill I was pleased with the summary mode in which you turns—by carth, air, fire and water.' 'But who can disposed of that ridiculous epistle, by placing it in the tell,' he exclaims, 'all the ways of a witch's work- receptacle for all similar matter, without one word of ing; that works not only darkly and closely, but va- comment. I have since been more amused than edipopular delusion or wickedness, robbery or murder, signed J. P. I thought the game was not worth the

ter innocent men, women and children at the bid- stroying presses, setting the Constitution at defiance, ding of his employers, or for feeding and comforting and using it only as a whip to lash their Northern toad-eaters into submission; imprisoning Northern The old sumptuary laws of Basle were very minute seamen, kidnapping the citizens of the free (?) States, and severe. On Sunday, all were obliged to dress in both white and colored, with all their other deeds of black to go to meeting. Black was considered pecu- violence, and despotism-is doing our work far more liarly appropriate to the Sabbath and the meeting- effectually and rapidly than the mere labors of aboli-Another provision was, that no female was tionists could otherwise accomplish. And while I allowed to have her hair dressed by men-though wo- find it difficult to restrain my indignation at these manmen might dress men's hair. No carriage was al- ifestions of abominable wickedness, I cannot otherlowed to enter the town after 10 at night. Footmen wise than feel a spirit of rejoicing, that when thus were forbidden to be placed behind a carriage. The the dragon comes down in great wrath, his time is

and their authority was supreme as to the quality and resist, and, if possible, prevent the consummation of cut of clothes for men and women. These laws re- national villany, in the final action of the government nind me of the sumptuary laws of the Puritans in upon the annexation of Texas; and may all who are Boston and Plymouth, who counted it a great sin to opposed to the measure be sufficiently magnanimous wear long hair, to stay at home or travel on Sunday; and just, as to render credit to all who use their inbut who could, with exultation, murder the innocent fluence against it. I greatly regret the disposition manifested in certain quarters to refuse credit for any I have just been to a shop and bought several pic- anti-slavery or anti-Texas action, unless the shibbo tures-little ones-of Basle, that when I reach home, leth of party is pronounced by the actors. Every man, I can show you all where I was and what I saw. I who uses any influence against any evil, deserves have several of Geneva and Innspruck. In 30 min- credit for just as much as he does, even if he is so utes I leave Basle for Switzerland, forever. I feel unjust as to deny it to others; and although there already as if I had turned my back upon continental are reasons sufficient to prevent old organizationists, Europe. My face is towards home. I cannot close Liberty men, and Whigs, from co-operating in the without the remark, that the anticipations of a trav- means each think best to use, yet for either of these eller in Switzerland, if he expects great simplicity, to assert that neither of the others have done 'any honesty and freedom, will be wofully disappointed. thing to aid the work, and with design to aid it, is Much have I heard and read of the land of Tell and unjust. The spirit of exclusiveness and jealousy is liberty, but that land has been and still is, to a great too apt to beget a similar spirit in those who are the extent, groaning under bonds. It matters not wheth- subjects of it. It has been too much the case for the er there be one or many despots. It is a glorious land supporters of the American A. S. Society and the of rich valleys, of bold and cloud-capt mountains, and of beautiful lakes, but not a land of liberty, any more than is slaveholding America. By the way, I charge in either case. Both have done, both are doland, to show the duty and necessity of all the friends of human rights throughout Europe banding together to demand the dissolution of the American there are men in the Liberty party—that some of the Union. The union between the cantons of Switzer- editors of the party are capable of meanness, equal to land is but little better. They have, indeed, no mar- any thing that the other political parties exhibit-has ket for human beings, but they have oppression. But been too painfully manifested. Are we sure that I must now go-the waiter calls. Dear love to all. | nothing of the kind is to be found among us? Whatever injustice is done by others, let us endeavor to remove every root of bitterness from our own souls. If the occasion demands severity, let us be severe-as severe as justice, truth and faithfulness demand, and charity will permit; but let us be neither invidious nor unjust. Any thing, though true, spoken invidi American slavery, which I know you will take pleas. ously of the Garrisonians,' we look upon as persecu-

as meeting at Concord. I was, on the other hand, It affords me pleasure to state, that while the num- highly edified by the article from the Cleaveland right, God make their efforts effectual to the over-I look upon the bloody South as the rotten limb of throw of oppression! So slavery be overthrown, I

D S GRANDIN

OUR AGENTS.

incarcerated northern freemen upon their own soil slaves? We have no power to emancipate them, and all his priests, bishops, inquisitors and cardi- for presuming to favor the cause of suffering human- even if we possessed the needful talent and eloquence, we cannot leave our farm, our merchandize, the du-It has done these things, and a thousand more nameless villanies, at which humanity should weep, and unanswerable, 'Contribute liberally towards the As the result of the Federal compact, millions of support of those who are able and willing to be their

undervaluing genuine republican principles or insti- fices merit, and unwilling to confine them by contract Federal Government as a whole, and as administered to lecture in its name, because it is believed this conmedial influence now operating in the North will yet pay from the Society, though they are authorised to

General Agent.

We would earnestly enforce the appeal to our anti-slavery friends, in behalf of the devoted Pills bury, Moody, and Walker, made by the General Agent. They are all utterly dependant, as lecturers, We shall publish with great pleasure, next on the pecuniary aid that may be extended to them they have those dependant on them for daily bread.]

THE BLOODY AND OPPRESSIVE SOUTH.

Bloody Afray at Benton Miss.—Some days ago, a dreadful affray occurred at Benton, Miss., between showed Swisher, keeper of the Eagle Hotel, and Col. F. A. Bailey, a planter of Yazoo county, in which the latter was killed. The Yazoo Banner states that

Samuel Swisher, keeper of the Eagle Hotel, and Col. F. A. Bailey, a planter of Yazoo county, in which the latter was killed. The Yazoo Banner states that Bailey entered Swisher's house, and, without provocation, made a brotal attack with a large bowie-knife upon Swisher, who at the time was unarmed, and in flicted several gashes upon his head and face.

Bailey then left the house, and told Swisher to arm himself, that he would return in fifteen or twenty minutes, and make another assault upon him. Accordingly, about twenty minutes afterwards, he returned and brandishing his bowie-knife, attempted to enter the house again, when Swisher fired both barrels of a shot-gun at him, their contents, eighteen shot, entering his right side and breast. He fell to the ground, and died in about half an hour. Mr. S. was tried and acquitted.

The Licking Valley Register gives the following

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The Licking Valley Register gives the following

The Licking Valley Register gives the following particulars of a horrid tragedy which occurred in Grant co. (Ky.) some days ago:

A shocking double murder was perpetrated last Sunday night at the farm of Lewis Kendall, Esq. in Grant county, by a negro named Jilson. The circles are county, by a negro named Jilson. The circles are county, by a negro named Jilson. The circles are county, by a negro named Jilson. The circles are considered and the part of Russia situated pear the county of that part of Russia situated pear the county. A shocking double murder was perpetrated last Sunday night at the farm of Lewis Kendall, Esq. in Grant county, by a negro named Jilson. The circumstances, as we heard them, are as follows:
Overton P. Hogan and Hayden Kendall, hearing disturbance in the kitchen, occasioned by a fight between Jilson and another negro man, went out to criet them. As they entered the door for that nur. quiet them. As they entered the door for that purose, Jilson seized a butcher knife, which lay convenient, and instantly stabbed them both, giving each a mortal wound in the left breast, nearly in the same

fortunate men had an idea of his intention till they fe't the cold steel. The murderer immediately fled, deed all over Europe.

and we regret to say has not been retaken. A reward of \$200 is offered for his apprehension. Mr. Hogan (who represented Grant county two years ago in the Legislature,) and Mr Kendall, also a man of worth and character, still linger without hope of recovery.

We are gratified to state, says the Frankfort (Ky.)

The Nashville Union of the 13th inst. says: On Thursday, a duel was fought in the vicinity of this city, between Mr. G. Alexander Ramsay and Mr. Augustin McGruder, with pistols. At the second shot both gentlemen were wounded—Ramsay in the abdomen, and McGruder under the left eye.

We learn from the Leesburg Washingtonian, that negro Ephraim, the property of the estate of Joshua Hutchinson, deceased, charged with poisoning Melville Hutchinson, of London, his wife and four of his children, was tried on Tuesday last, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday of December next. None of the persons poisoned having died, the court united in petitioning the Governor for a commutation of the sentence to transportation.—Alexandria Gazette. -Alexandria Gazette.

Murder at Hamilton, C. W .- On Monday morning, a man was discovered lying dead on the public road near the toll-gate. On searching an infamous house a few yards from the spot where the murdered man lay, blood was found on the floor—and on further ex-Mitchell is in custody. William Reeves is the name of the murdered man; he was an assistant in Spence's mill at Dundas.

The negro man who murdered Mr. Vermillio Fairfax county, Va., a few days ago, was tried on Thursday last, at Fairfax court house, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 2nd Friday in No-

A Dr. Temple of Delta, Miss., shot a young ma named McGuire, a short time since, with a gun, and two balls entered his breast. He was not expected to survive. McGuire was likewise armed, and pre-sented a pistol at Temple, but it snapped. He had sented a pistol at Temple, but it snapped. He had seduced a daughter of Dr. Temple, aged fifteen

Murder .-- A correspondent writes us from St. Au gustine that at New Smyrna, E. F. on the 6th inst. in in affray between Joshua Mansfield and Thos. Murray, the latter was killed, having received two stabs in the breast with a knife. Our correspondent does not assign the cause, but it is presumed that it grew out of the election, which took place on the same day. We learn from the Jacksonville Statesman that out of the election, which took place on the same day. We learn from the Jacksonville Statesman that Mansfield has since been arrested and imprisoned in the intention of establishing in each a free primary the jail of that town .- Savannah Rep.

Another Murder.—Two negro men belonging to Lem. R Hunter, Esq. at Somerton, Nansemond Co., were returning home from a corn-shuesing, when they fell to wrangling by the way, and one of them drew a knife and stabbed the other, who died of the wound in an hour after. The murderer is in custody.

Nortalk Harald. -Norfolk Herald.

Kidnopping.—Wm. R. Boswell was yesterday ar-rested by Capt. Winters at the Lake end of the Pont-chartrain Railroad, on a charge of attempting to sell a free colored man named Hillard Evans as a slave, to a gentleman of this city. Boswell is from Gainesville Co., N. C. and employed Evans, who also lived there, as a servant. He will be examined before Recorder Baldwin to-day.—N. O. Pic. Sept. 26.

An Affair of Honor.—A rencontre, we understand, took place on Sunday morning last, on Bute Island, between two Germans. The weapons used were broadswords. Mr. Heisterhagen wounded his adversary, Mr. Kirbbe, in the face. Blood having been drawn, the affair terminated.—Missouri Repub.

Lynch Law.-We find the following in the St.

ais Reveille, of the 2nd inst: 'It is reported that two men named Redm Davenport, charged with the murder of Col. Davenport. Suspicion was strong as to their guilt. We have heard rumors that Lynch law had been inclined upon both the Redmans since their arrest—that they were both hung. The whole seven were Mormons.

Arson.-The N. O. Picayune of the 25th ult. attributes most of the recent fires in the Second Municipality of that city, to a negro called Frank, the slave of Mrs. Vennard.

of Mrs. Vennard.

The negro was arrested for burglary, and while in prison confessed he set fire to his mistress's dwelling in October, 1843, and Mr. Vennard's store in Gravier-street some three months ago, which act resulted in the destruction of some three or four stores.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Hezekiah Rich, formerly of Wellifleet, was killed last evening by falling through the scuttle of Messrs. Hunnewell's druggist store on Commercial wharf.—Boston Trans., Friday.

Reducing Fare.—The fare has again been reduced

John Perry was committed to prison at Warrenton, Va. a few days since, for the murder of Thos. Kean, by a knife, in a quarrel, on the race course.

Another Arrest.—The Hannibal (Mo.) Journal says, that a man by the name of Chapman has been arrested in that place, for endeavoring to entice away a negro belonging to the Rev. Mr. Fugua, near Palmyra, and committed to jail.

One of the No.

Standing in the Pillory.—Victorine, a slave of Theodore Yard, who had been tried and found guilty on a charge of larceny, and sentenced to stand for one hour in the pillory, and to receive twenty-five lashes, resterday morning underwent the sentence of the law. From the hour of 10 to 11, A. M., she was stationed in the Place of Armes, in front of the Recorder's office, with a large blue paper cap upon her head, upon which was printed the word rolesse, (thief.) Upon her breast was also a placard, upon which was printed the word rolesse, (thief.) Upon her breast was also a placard, upon which was printed the word rolesse, (thief.) where the name, crime and sentence. Upon the expiration of the hour, she was remanded back to jail, where the number of lashes, in accordance with the sentence, was inflicted upon her person.—N. O. Ree, Oct. 22.

Murder.—A man named Sherman, was murdered.

LARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.

The people of that part of Russia situated near the Black Sea, were, at the last accounts, suffering terribly for the want of provisions.

Great activity continues to prevail in the Britis dockyards. The London Chronicle states that the militar, force in Canada is to be considerably increased

About 40 houses have been destroyed by fire Moretonhamstead. The price of bread has advanced in Paris, and in deed all over Europe.

We are gratified to state, says the Frankfort (Ey.) Commonwealth, that Messrs. Hogan and Kendall, of Grant, the former of whom was reported dead and the latter mortally wounded by stabs from the slave Jilson, are yet alive and likely to recover.

Melanchely Affray.—We regret to learn that Mr. Alexander Somerville, of Calvert county, Md. was shot on Thursday night last, and very dangerously if not fatally wounded. Mr. S. was sitting in his own room at the time, reading a newspaper. The gun was fired through the window, and a large number of shot lodged in his face, neck and shoulders.

Physicians were immediately called in, and the wounds dressed; but very slight hopes were entertained of his recovery, on the following day. One of Mr. Somerville's servants has been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the bloody act.—Balt. Patriot.

slipping of a mountain in the Grirons, on the 7th of Oct. It occurred at Buschlaws, and carried away an entire forest of young trees. On the 14th, anoth catastrope of the same nature occurred; immen catastrope of the same nature occurred; immens masses of rock were rolled into the valley, the in habitants of which fied in the greatest consternation. The damage is estimated at 400,000f. catastrope

A machine has been invented, which, with the air of five men, turns out 24,000 draining tubs pe diem.

Nine new railroad newspapers have been estab lished in England during the last three months. The clergy have become infatuated with the rail road mania, but the Bishop of Exeter di nances speculations by Christian ministers.

Mr. H. K. Skinner, of Whetcombe, North Huish has invented a wheel plough for tilling turnips. It admits of a roller and harrow being worked with it and an apparatus for drilling the seed, so as at once to complete the work. It works so light that two

a few yards from the spot where the murdered man lay, blood was found on the floor—and on further examination it appeared that he quarreled with a man named John Mitchell, who knocked him in the head. posits amounted only to 501,135f.

> The French consul at Bahia has addressed a re markable report to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at home, announcing the discovery, at the distance of eighty leagues from that capital, of an abundant mine of diamonds—a source of incalculable wealth to the province.

The statistics of the Frank Tumber of persons employed in it was 112,462, of whom 11,156 were caplains, masters, and pilots. The total number on the 1st of Jan. 1844, was 109,410, and the 1st. Jan. 1838, only 89,524.

The census of Madrid has just been completed, from which it appears that the population at present amounts to 138,227 souls.

Eugene Sue, author of the Wandering Jew, ha been formally excommunicated by the Archbishop of Lyons, primate of France. The Hamburg Gazette states from Riga, that the

cholera has made its appearance in Livonia, and caused many deaths. ng in each a free primar

school. The Cologne Gazette, of the 1st inst. states that the potatoe malady has broken out in nearly all the cantons in Switzerland.

The Prussian Government has prohibited the exportation of potatoes from Weatphalia and the Rhenish provinces.

Great Fire in Russia.—The accounts from St. Petersburg, to the 26th Sept. state that in the town of Tomak, a distressing fire broke out on the 29th of June. In less than fifteen minutes a hundred houses, many of them of stone, were in flames, and were consumed

There are ten distinct lines of railway projected to provide a nearer route than the one existing between London and Manchester, all of which are said to be at a premium. The capital required for these several undertakings is £23,150,000.

Discharged .- John A. Inness, who was arreste on Saturday last and committed to jail on suspicion of having decoyed off a slave, was yesterday discharged, there being no evidence to warrant his further detention. The negro man who was with him is still in custody; he states that he is free.—Baltimore

Population of Detroit.—The population of Detroit falls but little short of 18,000. In 1840, the population of the city was 9102. Within the last year the increase has been much greater than any preceding

Reducing Fure.—The fare has again been reduced on the Boston and Lowell, and the Nashua and Concord rail roads. Fare to Lowell, 65 cents. From 8 Boston to Nashua, \$1 00—to Manchester, \$1 40—to Concord, \$1 75—or 2 1-2 cents per mile.

Acquitted.—Capt. Thomas Duling, who has been under trial for the last ten days in the U. S. District.—A negro man, named Wm. Wheeler, one of the ring-leaders of the gang who recently rose in Charles county, Md. has been tried in the County Court, and found guilty, and one of his accomplices was on trial. The punishment of the offence is death.

Steading in the Release Western Pages.

Murder .- A man named Sherman, was murdered

Crawford Burnett, and his wife Lavina, have been sentenced to be hung at Fayetteville, Ark., for being accessories to the murder of Jonathan Sibley.

It was reported at Nashville, N. C. on Friday week, that Dr. L. A. Mills of Rutherford county, was murdered by his negroes, at his gold mines in that county, the Sunday preceding. The story is pretty well authenticated. Mr. Phillips, of the same county, was murdered by his negroes, week before last.

Great Fire in Taunton, Mass.—The large brick mil, occupied for the manufacture of cotton goods, by Charles Richmond, Esq., was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The factory was insured for \$20,000, it is said, at Worcester. The insurance will not cover one half of the law.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The Introductory to the Ninth Annual Course of Lectures before this Association will be delivered at Ritchie Hall, on Tuesday evening, November 11th, by REV. WILLIAM H. CHASSING, of New-York. Arrangements have been made for Lectures on succeeding Tuesday evenings, from the following gen-tlemen, viz:

Rev. John T. Sargent,
Theodore Parker,
E. H. Chapie.
Henry B. Stanton, Est Kev. John I. Sargent,

"Theodore Parker,

E. H. Chapin,
Wendell Phillips, Esq.,
S. P. Andrews, Esq.,
Thomas Paul,
Henry Clapp, Jr. Henry B. Stanton, Esq., James McCune Smith, M. D., of New-York, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Edward Young, Esq.,

Tickets at 75 cents each, admitting a Gentleman and Lady, may be obtained at the Bookstore of B. H. Greene, 124 Washington-street, and at No. 25 and 7 Cornhill, as also of the Committee.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
EDWARD B. LAWTON,
CHRISTOPHER R. WEEDEN,
CHARLES A. BATTISTE,
THOMAS COLE,
JOHN S. JACOBS,
HENRY WEEDEN HENRY WEEDEN, ALFRED G. HOWARD, Exercises to commence precisely a 7 1-2 o'clock.

oston, October, 1845.

NOTICE.

The Introductory Lecture to the Young Men's Literary Society will be delivered by Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, in the Baptist Church, Belknap-street, on Thursday evening, the 6th of November, at a quarter before 8 o clock. Admittance 12 1-2 cts.

WM. T. RAYMOND, Secr'y.

WALKER AND MOODY Will lecture at the following times and places on will lecture at the following times and places on the claims of the American slave, the guilt of North-ern and Southern slaveholders, and the duties of American freemen. Every true lover of liberty will feel it a privilege to give them a hospitable reception,

and to contribute in every possible way to the suc cess of their min Oct. 31. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Sudbury Westboro' Thursday, Hopkinton Sherburne CHARLES K. WHIPPLE.

NOTICE. All letters or communications to the subscriber should be directed to him at Chelsea, Mass. JONATHAN WALKER.

Nov. 5, 1845. LECTURES AND MEETINGS BY PARKER

PILLSBURY. Friday and Saturday, Nov. 7 and 8, Hanson Sunday, "9, Hanover.
Monday and Tuesday, "10 and 11, S. Abington.
Wednesday and Thursday, "12 and 13, Stoughton.
Friday and Saturday, "14 and 15, Foxboro'.
Sunday, "16, Walpole.

The meetings for Sunday may be for the after-noons as well as evenings, if the friends in the several places deem it advisable.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN FALL RIVER. A course of Lectures will be delivered by request of the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle of this place, in

The Introductory Lecture will be given by William LLOYD GARRISON, on Friday evening, Nov. 7th, 7 3-4 P. M. THEODORE PARKER, of West Roxbury, Friday,

Nov. 14. Mr. Wm. H. Chansing, of New York, Friday, Rev. Cales Stetson, of Medford, Friday, Dec. 19. John W. Brows, Esq., of Boston, Friday, Jan. 2. All persons are respectfully invited to attend the Dec. 12.

S. S. BUFFINGTON, Sec'y.

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The Norfolk County A. S. Society will hold its next quarterly meeting at DORCHESTER, in the LYCEUM HALL, on THURSDAY, Nov. 13th, beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day and evening. Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Quincy and other abolitionists will attend and address the meeting. It is earnestly hoped that there will be a full and actual attendance of members of the So ciety, and friends of the cause, from all parts of the

ANNE WARREN WESTON, Recording Secretary

WANTS A SITUATION.

A most worthy, intelligent and faithful colored man, who has had the superintendence of the Cataman, who has had the superimense of the Cata-ract House, at Niagara, as head-waiter, for the last four or five years, being desirous of spending the winter in Boston, wishes to obtain a situation in some private family, or public establishment. Application may be made to the Editor of the Liberator, 25

MARRIED-In this city, 26th ult. by Rev. N. Colver, Mr. John N. Brown to Miss Esther A. M. Johnson, both of this city.

NEW-ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 26d, No. 305 Washington-street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afford-Having had twenty years experience, he has another ded relief to three thousand persons for the last five years. All may be assured of relief, who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many

can give every individual relief who may call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks, who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

The F.F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those the late Mr. John Beach of this city formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pads. Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved hinge and pivot Truss; umbilical and spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horse-back with perfect case and safety. Mr. Foster also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaties have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Cass and Back Board are always kept on hand. As smatter of convenience and not of speculation, the usdersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have if his does not sait them:—Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral Trusses for children.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

Ladies, wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above siace. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years.

He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER. Boston, June 13, 1845.

NEW WORK.

THE Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by Lysander Spooner. Just published, and for sale by Bela Marsh, No. 25 Cornhill. Price 50 cents. Postage on the work for any distance, 10 cents. A person remitting to the publisher \$1, post paid, can have two copies sent by mail

at Weymouth. Our fathers, when contending for the rights which nature gave,

Cheered on by noble woman, spurned the feiters On many a desperate battle-field the banner of the

Emblazoned by their patriot hands, and tendered with a prayer, Went forward in the bloody fight, and led our gallant

BITTER To guard that pledge of victory amidst the cannon's fires.

No lame excuse was rendered then-no coward took to flight-They read in every woman's eye, 'In God's name, to

the fight! Again the flag of Liberty is floating on the air, And forth the maid and matron come, the dangerou strife to share :

Again with patient hope they come, to bear the toiling part-Where Liberty presents a foe, to show the eagle

With zeal that cannot falter, and with faith that will not vield.

A firm, unbroken phalanx, that's forever in the A force that shames the tyrant, while it shakes his

coward frame, And shows him that his destiny is scorn, defeat and And shall the sons of sires, that disdained to wear s

Desert the flag of Liberty, that's now unfurled

Desert the field where Woman's voice awakes the And calls on all that's man on earth to strike for Lib-

erty? Oh! tell it not in Plymouth, lest our fathers' rock should speak, And bring a blush of crimson hue on every craven's

cheek! Oh! tell it not in Charlestown, lest the dust again have birth, And Bunker's monument should sink beneath the

heaving earth! In vain are all the trophies which as Freedom's sons If now you falter, liberty and honor all are lost:

Oh! never let that stigma rest upon our fathers graves, But let our earthquake voice be heard-This land

shall bear no slaves! F. M. ADLINGTON. Weymouth, Oct. 10, 1845.

> From the Harbinger. TYRTABUS BY T. W. HIGGINSON.

On Sparta's hills hung fear and desolation, As nigher drew the fierce Messenian throng, His trumpet-tones sent courage through the natio And they stood forth to conquer at his song— While, louder than the Delphic God's high pean, Pealed that stern war-cry o'er the blue Ægean, ' To Arms! To Arms!

Times change, and duties with them; now no longe We summon brothers to take brothers' lives ; But rouse to conflict higher, holier, stronger, What of heroic manhood yet survives; And 'mid this decay death of high emotions. Call out, in voice as deep as heaving Ocean's, To Arms! To Arms

Not on historic plains, where armor glances, Hacked with stout Dorian blows in Elder Time, Nor in the dreams of chivalrous romances, But in To-day's invigorated Prime,

Here is the strife! On God's Truth only leaning, Ring out again that war-note of deep meaning, To Arms! To Arms

God's Truth against man's Lies; Christ's holy teachings Against a world in utter disaccord;

That call for 'Holiness unto the Lord; Against each thought by heavenly Laws forbidden, By every holy soul's example chidden, To Arms! To Arms Against the engrossing force of selfish passion

That makes a man alone in life's great whole; Against all brutish, sensual domination, Wasting the body while it slays the soul; To foul corruption changing surely, slowly, All that on earth is pure and sweet and holy, To Arms! To Arms!

Against the pride of gratified Ambition Raised up itself by pressing others down, Condemning fallen virtue to perdition, Greeting repentant weakness with a frown; A gainst all social fictions, forms deceiving, The worldling's smile of utter disbelieving,

Against the mockery of a false Devotion, Judging the largest souls by narrow creeds, Stifling to death the young soul's best emotion, Feeding with husks the spirit's loftiest needs, Its law of Hate in mildest hearts instilling, And all humaner enterprises chilling,

To Arms! To Arms! A gainst the seeds of ruin now upspringing Here in this sunny land we call the Free, Through public crime and private coldness bringin Her noble name to scorn and mockery ; While, with calm eyes beholding Slavery's horror, We dare to read of Sodom and Gomorrah!

To Arms! To Arms! Against all forms of error that may meet us, Join we in fearless strife. Full well we know What mighty ones will labor to defeat us; But how should warriors fight without a foe? Thermopylie claimed many a noble martyr-Yet made Darius tremble-and saved Sparta!

The watrior's presence is no longer needed, When the strife ends, with the last fight well wo Our names from all men's minds may pass unheeded What matter? -- so our work be wholly done . Not from a low ambition have we striven, But in the hope to bring earth nigher Heaven We called-To Arms !

To Arms! To Arms!

Then peal the shout along the blue Atlantic, As that loud war-cry o'er the Agean foam Hold up God's Truth to daunt Sin's legions frant And ' with or on this shield' to heaven go home ! Leaving, while still on earth the conflict rages, That tone to ring on, deepening down the ages-To Anns! To Anns!

Cambridge, October, 1845.

SMILE ON ME. Smile on me still-The rose needs not the summer light, The bird needs not the sheltering tree, So much as I, in Sorrow's night,

Need omiles from thee. Smile on me still-O never let thine eye grow cold, Thy cherished voice grow stern to me: But let thy lip, as oft of old, Still smile on me

### REFORMATORY.

sons that were given in support of some of them.

1. Resolved, That all the political and ecclesiastical practised by Jesus Christ. Therefore, 2. That it is the duty of all Christians to withdraw the resolutions, it is impossible to say with any con

independent of them, thus creating an influence against them.

bers are equal, being made kings and priests unto Church, and none but him can turn any out of it.

jects as in their opinion shall be best calculated to ward and visible, and a friend seemed to favor the note a radical reform, having for its object the redemption of man; therefore,

1. Resolved, That the first important step to be taken is to disenthral the mind from the vast amount of tradition, superstition and ignorance, which has been heaped upon it by demagogues and quack Doctors of Divinity.
2. Resolved, That the system of religion, as

taught by the so called Doctors of Divinity, and firmly believed by their followers, rests on a great fundamental falsehood, viz. the doctrine of a vicarious atonement made by Jesus Christ, which doctrine dishonors God and deceives man.

Whereas the only avenue by which man can be

the intellect and moral sentiments; therefore,

3. Resolved, That the doctrine that man is a totaldepraved being-that he cannot think a good thought, speak a good word, or do a good act, until he undergoes a certain supernatural, instantaneous change, under the influence of the special direction of the Priesthood or their satellites, is a falsehood all men in every age. God was unchangeable—his which binds and fetters man down, and prevents him from giving birth in action to the spontaneous emotions of love and kindness, which spring up in the human soul, and naturally flow out in deeds of kindness and goodness towards his fellow-man.

Whereas God, in all his dealings with mankind, acts from the nature of his own being, which is love and goodness itself, and is not influenced in the administration of His government by man's conduct; therefore,
4. Resolved, That the doctrine, so far spread and

so deep-rooted, of a Divine special Providence, making some individual, sects and nations, Heaven's special favorites, and others subjects of Divine ven geance, (God having no such attribute as revenge,) s a falsehood of most disastrous tendency, is a plant that our Heavenly Father never planted, and there fore should be rooted up. Whereas the Bible purports to have been written

by different individuals, in different and far distant ages of the world; and whereas what one commands in one age, professedly by God's direction, as Exodus, xxi. 24, another in another age expressly forbids, as in Matt. v. 39; therefore, 5. Resolved. That the Bible as a whole cannot be the emanation or inspiration of that eternal, all-wise

the emanation or inspiration of that e and good Being, whom we call God. And whereas the position taken in the above resc lution subjects its adherents to the charge of infidelity in this age of the world; therefore,

6. Resolved, That Jesus Christ made himself obnoxious to the same charge, in the age in which he lived, as he expressly forbids his followers to obey some parts of the scriptures, as in Matt. v. 39 he tained in Exodus xxi. 24, thereby proving his infidel ity to a portion of the Bible, which shows conclusively that he did not consider it the word of God; and, docrines of love and forgiveness, as recorded in his sermon on the mount, are perfect antagonisms to the in fact, the great leading principles and spirit of hi

7. Resolved, That the only hope of man's redemption from his present degraded condition is to be found in a discovery of, and faithfully conforming to, the natural laws of God relating to his being, and whom the sun ever shone. that obedience to his own perceptions of duty is the highest wisdom attainable, and through this pro-

country are virtually married to each other, and des-8. Resolved, That the Church and State in this potism, outrage and oppression, in their most vile and the meeting, I had fears that we might be exposed to hideous forms, are the fruit of their unholy union, and they serve to make up Babylon the Great, by whose sorceries all nations are deluded; and in her is found the blood of prophets and of saints, and of all that have been slain upon the earth.

Resolved, That all who voluntarily sustain either in crime, whether they know it or not.

inated good, and that his goodness consisted in bear. of his susceptibility to other sympathies, such as re to his spirit and power; therefore,

1. Resolved, That it is the duty of every man to the happiness of his fellow-man equal to the happiness of himself, whereby he shall be incapable of

degraded of the human family, but that they take the employments. Workshops were then erected, and the of the spirit and the bonds of neace, dwelling togeth. of the spirit and the bonds of peace, dwelling togethus and desires our happiness, both here and hereafter.

3. Resolved, further, That the members of this of the powers of the steam-engine. bread to the hungry, by clothing the naked, and entertaining the destitute, instead of supporting a lofty sales from which, furnish an annual revenue greatly and arrogant priesthood, and building splendid places of worship with elevated pulpits, for the benefit of the whole,—the crop realized on the farm yielding a most few, and to the exclusion of the rest, thereby exalt-

of God, all that can be done to reclaim him from his

As the Convention was generally con An Account of the Proceedings of the Christian Re- ple from a dustance, they did not get together until form Concention, held in New-Haven, Oswego Co., after 11 o'clock, and we had an interesting conver. N. V., 27th and 28th Sept., 1845. I can do little more than give the resolutions that we decided in the negative. We had, on the whole, were presented to the meeting, and a few of the reaevening, the debate was much on the vicarious sa-Samuel Gibbs, of Onondaga Co., presented the young men (Union clergymen, I believe,) spoke in favor of it, and quite a number against it. Some organizations now in existence stand in direct opposition to the spirit and principles that were taught and practised by Jesus Christ. Therefore, from them immediately, and reform them by manifesting the spirit of Christ, and acting as individuals apprehend several of the resolutions of friend Hitchcock were rather startling, but with the exception of his second resolution, very little was said by way of 3. Resolved, That the Church of Christ is noten answer to his views. He took (by the wish, it apexternally organized body, but a spiritual body, com-posed of every individual that has the spirit of Christ ruling in him. 4. Resolved, That in Christ's Church all the memthat were presented. I think it is not much to the credit of the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian God, having but one Leader and great High Priest, credit of the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen, that not one of them uttered a word in the Convention, nor do I know that any of them Ira S. Hitchcock, of Oneida Castle, said—Whereas Ira S. Hitchcock, of Oncida Castle, said—Whereas the persons composing this Convention have been called together for the purpose of discussing such subsociety at Putney, but generally the speakers were of opinion that the church at present was not visible to the world.

I see by the last Liberator that your columns are very crowded, or I should like to give you some very excellent remarks by several of the speakers. As the opinions of Munson and Hitchcock were extreme ly ultra, I will, without pretending to endorse the sentiments, endeavor to give you a synopsis of their views. Their sentiments have not, I think, been generally met with fairness and ability, and it is proper, I think, as such sentiments are becoming more common, and our children will hear them, whether w wish them to or not, that they should be published; approached with the principles of reform is through and as truth is most powerful, whatever there is of error in them, I doubt not that God will qualify some of his servants to correct.

Munson argued against a vicarious atonement, and denied that God ever devised a scheme or plan of salvation, or used any greater exertion to produce perglorious perfections had ever been shining upon man but in consequence of man's depravity, man was unable to perceive them; neither had God, in any age of the world, made to man any special revelations of his attributes, but different men, in every age of the world, had perceived more or less of them, and so far as they perceived them, had revealed his character to their fellow-men; and on the page of history, Jesus Christ stands pre-eminent. But by mistaking the character of his Creator, and representing a false God, Moses imposed a code which was base calumny of the true God, and was trampled upon by Jesu Christ, and should be by every man of the present age. Moses also instituted a system of sacrifices which God never commanded, or took pleasure in.

Isaac H. Hitchcock declared that it was his settled onviction, that in the book called the Bible were precepts and principles laid down by Jesus Christ, which far surpassed, in excellence, those in any other book extant, and he rejected nothing that he found in any part of the Bible that was good. The princiand in the revelation made to the world by ples for Jesus Christ, when exemplified by man, would produce on earth full fruition-would, he believed, really, mentally and physically. But the Bible, as whole, was not a revelation of, or an emanation from, or inspired by, God. The code of Moses was mor base than the civil code of the United States, or any State in the Union South Carolina or Louisiana not excepted. By Moses's code, capital punishment, war, perpetual slavery, also licentiousness and rob bery worse than that which General Packenham of fered his soldiery if they would take the city of New-Orleans, were approved. He then read the statutes great Dagon of this country and age, which reforminhuman, slaveholding, war-making, man-killing, between two thieves, between the Mosaic code and clared that Jesus Christ was bound up in the Bible apostolic opinions palmed upon the world by the

When we consider that at this Convention liberty on any subject calculated to promote the redemption mentally and physically, and brought into perfect harmony with his Maker, himself, and his fellowjoice that there was so much order, and that we were entirely free from the rudeness and confusion that bitter controversy, but I am rejoiced to think it was so orderly a meeting, and hope much good was done Respectfully,

THE BROOK-FARM ASSOCIATION AT WEST

ROXBURY.

Man is naturally an associative being,-the trut Church or State, in this country, are the principals of which is seen in his family ties, his kindred, friends and acquaintances with whom he mingles in daily William D. Hendrickson presented the following: life, as well as in the various fraternities of which he Inasmuch as man in his primitive state was denom- becomes a member. This furnishes abundant proof ing the moral image of his Creator, and being subject cent light has revealed to us in a still more extended system of intimate and valuable relations.

Actuated by these principles, about four years ago turn his heart to the Holy Spirit of God within a few friends, desirous of retiring from the bustle and him—to submit to and obey its teachings, relying upon its power to produce in him that birth of the nature of God which shall qualify him to love and prize the happiness of his fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the happiness of his fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the happiness of his fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the happiness of his fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall qualify him to love and prize the fellow men according to God which shall prize the fellow men according to God which shall prize the fellow men according to God which shall prize the fellow men according to God which shall be god which sh increasing his own happiness at the expense of Brook-Farm, distant from Boston 9 miles. Here they built themselves a number of detached dwel-Convention strive to suppress every feeling that would lead them to exalt themselves above the most degraded of the house of the language of t place of Jesus of Nazareth, and be willing to eat and drink with publicans and sinners, so that they may have access to them, taking them (as it were) by the hand, and leading them out of the path of vice and iniquity into the path of vitue, righteousness and holiness of the useful mechanical arts and er as the children of one Father, even God, who loves in all its various branches, rule-making, tin-manufec turing, shoe-making and printing; assisted by the aid

community distribute liberally of their worldly sub-stance to relieve suffering humanity by dealing their broad to the home standard manifest in the meteors of the Association meet with a ready mar-

important auxiliary in aid of that object.

West-Roxbury is situated in a part of the count Alfred Wells offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That as all the sin in our fallen world was caused by man turning his mind from the spirit great objects of its general scope and design—grant and sweeping. Before you, on a dry elevated pos sins must be simply to lead him to wait for and trust to the Holy Spirit, from which he has departed, for one roof, constituting part of the left wing, which assistance.

in the centre is to be still broader and deeper, with another wing on the right, which, when the two latter are constructed, will contain together 1800" in all

scholars live harmoniously together as one contented gery and united family. The system appears to work well so far, and to the perfect satisfaction of all. In its detive body of enlightened and virtuous individuals, with mind to mind, and shoulder to shoulder, moving associate is by to assist me in the effort, and thus two tion!!

At the Female Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. or more can accomplish what one alone was totally unable to attempt. Increase the quantity still further, and what boundary shall we assign to the exercise of its powers? Truly they are infinite. If 'in a multitude of counsellors there is safety,' they have it by their numbers; if in union there is strength, they have it by their application—whilst the agreed principle of temperance provides a mighty barrier against those ancient exile, which have totaled as materially those arcient exile, which have tended as materially as the standard of the provided as the standard of the standard those ancient evils, which have tended so materially dissipation, idleness, pauperism, vice and crime. Can any one doubt then the policy of this new organization—this powerful concentration of human reason, and human labor? Can we allow reselves, for a and human labor? Can we allow relves, for a moment, to despair of its success? Are there any and human labor? Can we allow reelyes, for a moment, to despair of its success? Are there any but would desire to see a full, fair and free trial given Newark, which should be mentioned as a caution to

here as in many other cases—and that where there is much, very much to applaud, there will, of course, be proportionably the less to undervalue or condemn.

AN ASSOCIATIONIST. \* Why this number has been selected it is unne

> From the Boston Investigator. NON-RESISTANCE.

to state, although there is a reason for it.

We expressed in the last paper, our disbelief of this principle as a correct rule of action in all cases; and, in a brief argument, gave our reasons for thus disbelieving. We also promised that we would put to the test the non-resistance of the editor of the Liberator, (with whom we are having a friendly interchange of opinions upon this subject,) by citing one or two peculiar cases in which we thought he would be obliged to yield this principle, by citing one or two peculiar cases in which we thought he would be obliged to yield this principle, and so prove himself no more of a non-resistant than we are—we mean in regard to these peculiar cases. We may be mistaken in this supposition; and if we are, we will thank him to set us right. The cases we intended to mention are several in number; but as the following one will be sufficient to illustrate the object in view we shall relate a Springfield (Mass.) Republican. to illustrate the object in view, we shall relate no other at the present time. One word, however, by way of defining our position, before we give the case to which we allude. We prefer peace at all times, and in order to preserve it, might perhaps be willing even to forego self-defence, if personally at-

We will instance, (as a case of this kind, and the one we intended to propose,) the affair related by Dr. Jewett in his Temperance Lectures, of a man, rendered insane by intoxication, who attacked and murdered in the street a young man of a feeble frame, who was incapable of resisting the superior force of the person that assaulted him. Expostulation in this case was vain. The drubben man because when the street is a case of the person that assaulted him. Expostulation in this case was vain. The drubben man because when the street is a considerable time, and after threatening to kill his wife and a child about three years of age, made an attack upon the construction in this case was vain. The drubben man because when the street is a considerable time, and after threatening to kill his wife and a child about three years of age, made an attack upon the construction in this case was a considerable time, and after threatening to kill his wife and a child about three years of age, made an attack upon this case was vain. force of the person that assaulted him. Expostulation in this case was vain. The drunken man believed he was commanded by the Deity himself to murder the first person he should meet. He met this young man and deliberately assassinated him, in obedience, as he supposed, to the Divine command. Now we would ask the Editor of the Liberator what he himself would have done, in this case, if he had encountered these two individuals at the moment of the affray? We suppose he would try the effect of expostulation upon the mind of the drunken man. But if he found expostulation useles, would he leave the young man to his fate, rather than to resist his assaulter by force? We think not. As we do not doubt either his courage or his humanity, we believe that Mr. Garrison would have seized the insane man, and bound him for security, though he would probably have endeavored to avoid striking or hurting him. Though we have answered the question ourselves, we should still like to ohed the question ourselves, we should still like to obtain an answer from the Editor of the Liberator.

New Invention.—Some ingenious person in Wortain an answer from the Editor of the Liberator.

tain an answer from the Editor of the Liberator.

Our doctrine is, that we are justified in using as much force in all cases of assult, when more peaceable means would fail, as we believe to be necessary for absolute self-defence, or the defence of another whom we are bound to protect. The amount of force used, and the necessity of using it, must, as we cannot deny, be left to the parties concerned. This discretionary power is liable to abuse, and we will concede to the Non-Resistants, that the promulgation of their humane doctrines would lead more the abuse, and we will concede to the Non-Resistants, that the promulgation of their humane doctrines Codman, arrived this forenoon, from Mauritius, and

A good joke has occurred at Marseilles. An Afrining an ox which had died. He had a small puncman with every honor: leasts were given to nim, visits made to the theatres, deputations presented, addresses offered,—even the troops were called out, and 'the prince' actually passed them in review. The Government sent down a valuable gold watch and appendages for 'the prince'; but before it could be presented, letters arrived from Algiers, visited that 'the prince' was a perfect humbur-ne miserable adventurer—a swindling blackguard, compelled to make a precipitate retreat from his own country, to save himself from the punishment his misdeeds merited. The poor authorities were terribly chopfallen, and are at present the land. terribly chopfallen, and are at present the laughing-

Phosography is Beyerly.—We understand that Mr. Boyle, the distinguished teacher of Phonography in Boston, lectured at the Town Hall in Beyerly, on Friday evening, to a large and highly respectable audience, and succeeded in creating quite a faror among our neighbors in favor of the new system. Mr. B. explained the philosophy of the matter in a way at once intelligible, perspicuous, amusing and instructive, and his earnestness and enthusiasm, with his thorough mastery of the subject, excited much interest in the lecture, notwithstanding a few peculiarities of manner. We hear that this single effort of Mr. Boyle has given our Beyerly friends such a favorable opinion of the merits of Phonography, that many of them are desirous to enter upon the study, and that accordingly, Mr. Hinckley, new residing in Beyerly, a pupil highly recommended by Mr. Boyle as a Phonographic scholar, will immediately form a class for instruction.

All interested in this auxism are referred to the states at the next session of Congress.

All interested in this system are referred to the advertisement of the Phonographic Institution, with an enumeration of the works on Phonography published by Messrs. Andrews & Boyle, and a list of prices will be found in our advertising columns.

Could Mr. Boyle be induced to lecture in Salem, why should he not excite the same interest here which he has in other places?—Salem Register.

Long Island Rail Road.—The express with the English mails came from Boston over the Long Island in our advertising columns.

Could Mr. Boyle be induced to lecture in Salem, why should he not excite the same interest here which he has in other places?—Salem Register.

Correspondence of the Western (Mo.) Expositor.

WESTFORT, Oct. 1st, 1845. I arrived last night in company with Maj. Cum--the number recommended by Mr. Brisbane.
In front of these buildings is a spacious greenhouse, well stocked with valuable plants, opening on to a parterre, or flower-garden, and farther on is a commodious barn, containing working oxen, cows, horses, together with an abundant supply of pro-

horses, together with an abundant supply of pro-dead on the top of the ground—only a few sod or dead on the top. Bathing seems to be the In this Association, the members, probationers and principal remedy; excepting some secret humbug-cholars live harmoniously together as one contented gery that some pretending juggler resorts to, calling him a Big Medicine Nacondga, such as blowing, burn-

ing, &c. They further informed us that their horses are al They further informed us that their flores at tails, it is not difficult to perceive that, although at dying, having lost a great many. They are taken by swelling under the chest, which continues until they die; and they further say, that they find a great tains within itself all the elements of future grandeur and prosperity. Only reflect, kind reader—a collection of the perceive at the following that they find a great many deer dead on the prairies, also cooms, which seem to die in the same way as their horses.

A Large Business .- The matron of the Alms Hous At Large Dustacts.—In a matter of the Cream of the Cream

New Alms House Buildings on Randall's Island

but would desire to see a full, fair and free trial given to the minutest developements of this truly great experiment—one so interesting, so important to humanity?

Let all such come then to the consideration of this Let all such come, then, to the consideration of this weighty enquiry, by dismissing their prejudices;—let them recollect that great bodies move slowly—that experience, and time, and progress, may be wanting, here as in many other cases—and that where there is much, very much to applicable them. Never had been contained by the course, be the contained by one foot of the shoe, and turned the body over. The child sprang to its feet and ran, so that when the train stopped, and one of our city physicians got out, it was beyond his reach.—Newark Daily Advergation.

> ohnson, was killed yesterday morning, on the Ports-nouth Rail Road. She had taken passage for Sufmouth Rail Road. She had taken passage for Sur-folk, where she belonged, and as the cars were about moving off, she came out on the platform to bid her friends good by, when her foot slipped, and, losing her balance, she was precipitated across the track, the wheels of the car passing over her body and killing her instantly. Accident on the Providence Rail Road .- A fe-

Accident .- A free colored woman named Priscilla

minutes after the train left Providence last evening, Mr. Joseph Snow, one of the passengers from Woon-socket Falls, fell from the train, and was shockingly mangled, breaking one arm in the fall, and the tranning over one leg, which cut it entirely off. Accident on the Railroad .- As the freight trai

On Tuesday night, the 21st inst., a car laden with

iron was left standing on the railroad at Marietta, Ga., on a spot at the head of a considerable descending grade. During the night it became loose, and running down the grade, encountered a train of carr coming up, on the front of which were Mr. C. F. M Garnett, the State Engineer, and his assistant, Mr. willing even to forego self-defence, if personally attacked; but in case of an infirm or aged person being assaulted, we think resistance is justifiable and necessary. We believe that there are cases of attacked, if force is not repelled by force, an innocent person might suffer death, or great bodily injury.

Coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the front of which were Mr. Or in a coming up, on the first of a coming up, on the form of the We will instance, (as a case of this kind, and the

Horrible Affair—Suicide and Attempt at Murder.

would tend more than anything else to prevent its abuse. We cannot help, however, regarding the exercise of this discretionary power of resistance, as a right of nature which every body would use, in rectain cases, unless under the stronger influence of functions. Judson died .- Boston Jour.

A good joke has occurred at marselites. An Airican, of the sweetest dinginess, recently arrived fure on one of his hands, and it is supposed that during the operation, he accidentally vaccinated himself with some of the poisonous matter, as the arm soon ror of Morocco, and entrusted with an important of the poisonous matter, as the arm soon began to swell, and the whole system seemed to be diplomatic mission. The authorities received the man with every honor: feasts were given to him, visits made to the theatres dequestions, recently a first order of the poisonous matter, as the arm soon began to swell, and the whole system seemed to be infected. He lingered less than a week in the most violent pain. Longevity .- In New Jersey there lives a colored

woman, formerly a slave, at the great age of one hundred and seventeen years. She made a public profession of religion six years ago, having been en-lightened in the Scriptures by the teaching of a tract

Census of Boston.—The taking of the census by order of the city council of Boston is nearly completed, and the result, according to the Transcript, will not vary much from 115,000. Population in 1840, 93,338.

Old Colony Railroad.—The cars will commen running regularly upon this road on Tuesday, to 11th of November next.

Small Poz.—It is said that this loathsome disease is quite prevalent in Plymouth, Mass., and that there are thirty cases at the present time. One death only has occurred.

Edwin W. Goodwin, former editor of the Albany Patriot, died a short time since at Ithaca, New York. He was a devoted and active friend of the anti-slavery cause.

A VOICE FROM THE BALTIMORE JAIL HOME: or the Pilgrim's Faith Revived. By Charles T. Torrey. Written during his incare. ration in Baltimore Jail, after his conviction, and while awaiting his sentence. Published for the benefit of his family. For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Corphill.

[IF We heartily recommend the following work the patronage of all the friends of emancipation. IT is proposed to publish, in MONTHLY NUMBERS, a

## THE KOSMIAN!

containing a series of Letters, written from the United States, by AHMED EL KORAH, by friend in Algiers, translated from the original H. GREEN.

Showan, by the author, and edited by FRANCES

Ahmed's Letters virtually contain a History of the Anti-Stacery morement in this country, embreing a period of about twenty years: and they not only show a history of the times, but they illustrate the spiritual progress of the individual. Many interesting subjects are discussed in the course of the correspondence, such as the Condition of Scamen—of the Southern States—of Northern Laborers—of the haustrial Classes of Women—and of Domestic Servents—Party Spirit—Treatment of the Indians—and Cruelty to Animals—with a particular account of the great Mobs, Riots, and other breaches of Low, which illustrate the pro-slavery spirit, and mark the necessary of the Animals—with an analysis of the Animals—with a particular account of the Animals—with an analysis of the Animals—with a particular account of the Animals—with an analysis of the Animals—with a particular account of the Animals—with a particular account of the Animals—with an analysis of the Animals—with a particular account of the Animals—with an analysis of the Animals—with a particular account of the Animals—with an analysis of the Animals—with a particular account of the Animals—with an analysis of the Animals—with a particular account of the animals.

great Mobs, Riots, and other breaches of Low, which illustrate the pro-slavery spirit, and mark the progress of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

The Author has no party bias, whatever. He speaks as if under a peremptory obligation to utter THE TRUTH—being restrained by no bonds, whether sectarian or political. He utters his thoughts in the free out-neuring and confidence of besom friendship. free out-pouring and confidence of boson friendship; and we know that he is moved by a strong love of liberty, and of the race. His party is Hurarity.

The Editor respectfully solicits encouragement her arduous undertaking, trusting that the Friendle solicits are soldered to the solicits and the solicits are soldered to the solicits and the solicits and the solicits are solicits.

her arduous undertaking, trusting that the Friends of Freedom universally will promptly second her efforts; which nothing but hope of doing good could have suggested, and would sustain.

THE KOSMIAN will be published in numbers of 32 pages each, octave size, printed in fair type, as good paper, stitched together, and issued mostly, at the price of \$1 00 a year, payable on the reception of the third number. Persons procuring five names shall be entitled to six copies.

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It is hoped that the friends to whom this circular may be addressed, will be regardful of its claims, and procure as many names as possible. They will please forward them to the subscriber, on the blue the first of January next. The work will be issued as soon as a sufficient number have been obtained.

FRANCES H. GREEN.
Anti-Slavery Office,
Corner of Broad and Dorrance sts., Providence, R.L. August 28, 1845

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